



Shatls.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,**

BREMEN:

**IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**

FOR STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"GOEDEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm WEDNESDAY, Noon, 15th July.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHAMANHORST, and YOKOHAMA	About WEDNESDAY, 15th July.
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ WALDEMAR" Capt. W. v. Soden THURSDAY, 5 P.M., 16th July.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sambill End of July.

For further particulars, apply to

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**  
MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908.

[18]

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.  
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR STEAMERS CAPTAINS TO SAIL ON  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, TÓURANE, Lancelin, 6th July, P.M.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS POLYNÉSIENNE, Mario, 7th July, at 1 P.M.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, ARMAND BEHIC, Guioune, 20th July, P.M.  
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS CALEDONIEN, Lemondier, 21st July, 1 P.M.  
Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.  
Through Tickets to London via Paris from £27.10 up to £71.10, 20 hours' railway from Marseille to London.  
Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseille.

For further particulars, apply to

**P. NALIN,**

ACTING AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1908.

[14]

**CHARGEURS RÉUNIS.**

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

**ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.**

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALLICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUIZZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHINAWANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.  
GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.  
NAPLES 29  
Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.  
Transpacifique: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO. Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.  
FREIGHT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND and EUROPE via VANCOUVER.  
YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER 13 DAYS.  
LONDON and PARIS 20

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALLICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

AMIRAL EXELMANS	15th July.	CEYLON	16th Nov.
OUSSANT	27th Aug.	CORSE	11th Jan.
MALTE	12th Oct.		

No passengers. Intermediate class and rates of passage.  
New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displac., 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single bunk cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further particulars, apply to

**P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.**

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

[46]

**WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.****HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.**

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-U".  
SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS.  
These steamers have excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by Electricity.  
THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWINEY,**  
AGENTS,  
WEST RIVER BRITISH CO. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1908.

**Intimation.****THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.****NO. 1 DOCK.**

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft., bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

**NO. 2 DOCK.**

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft., bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors.

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The Boating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 508, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, 23rd May, 1908.

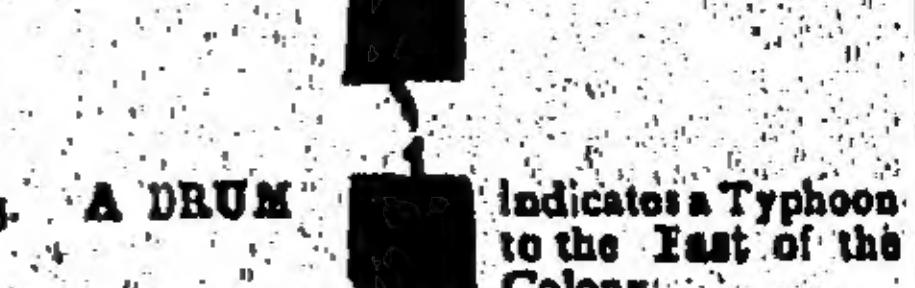
**WEATHER FORECASTS AND STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED FROM THE HONGKONG OBSERVATORY.****METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.**

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the mast in front of the Water Police Station at Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters of vessels leaving the port. They do not necessarily imply that bad weather is expected here:

Signal No.


 indicates a Typhoon to the North of the Colony.


 indicates a Typhoon to the North-East of the Colony.


 indicates a Typhoon to the East of the Colony.


 indicates a Typhoon to the South-East of the Colony.


 indicates a Typhoon to the South of the Colony.


 indicates a Typhoon to the South-West of the Colony.


 indicates a Typhoon to the West of the Colony.


 indicates a Typhoon to the North-West of the Colony.

*Red Signals* indicate that the centre is believed to be more than 300 miles away from the Colony.

*Black Signal* indicates that the centre is believed to be less than 300 miles away from the Colony.

The above signals will, as heretofore, be hoisted only when typhoons exist in such positions or are moving in such directions that information regarding them is considered to be of importance to the Colony or to shipping leaving the harbour.

These signals are repeated at the Harbour Office, H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island Signal Mast, and the Flagstaff on the premises of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon.

**URGENT SIGNAL.**

In addition to the above, when it is expected that the wind may increase to full typhoon force at any moment, the following Urgent Signal will be made at the Water Police Station, and repeated at the Harbour Office—

**THREE EXPLOSIVE BOMBS, AT INTERVALS OF TEN SECONDS.**

A Black Cross will be hoisted at the same time, superior to the other shapes.

**NIGHT SIGNALS.**

The following Night Signals will be exhibited from the Flagstaff on the roof of the Water Police Station at Kowloon, the Harbour Office Flagstaff, and H.M.S. *Tamar*.

I. Three Lights Vertical, Green Green Green, indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated more than 300 miles from the Colony.

II. Three Lights Vertical, Green Red Green indicates that a typhoon is believed to be situated less than 300 miles from the Colony.

III. Three Lights Vertical, Red Green Red, indicates that the wind may be expected to increase to full typhoon force at any moment.

No. III. Signal will be accompanied by the Explosive Bombs, as above, in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published by night.

These Night Signals will be substituted the Day Signals at sunset, and will, when necessary, be altered during the night.

**SUPPLEMENTARY WARNING.**

For the benefit of Native Craft and passing Ocean Vessels, a "Cone" will be exhibited at each of the following stations during the time that any of the above Day Signals are hoisted in the Harbour.

Gap Rock	Aberdeen
Waglan	Sau Ki Wan
Stanley	Sal Kang
Cape Collinson	Sha Tan Kok
	Tai Po

This will indicate that there is a depression somewhere in the China Sea, and that a Storm Warning is hoisted in the Harbour.

Further details can always be given to Ocean Vessels on demand by signal from the Light-houses.

THE MANAGER, *Hongkong Telegraph Office*, Hongkong, 1st September, 1908.

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**To Let.****TO LET.**

GODOWN NO. 4, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 5th May, 1908.

**TO LET.**

NOS. 4 and 8, LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.  
Apply to—  
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON LAND AND LOAN CO., LTD.  
No. 8, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 20th March, 1908.

**TO LET.**

A HOUSE in KNUTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

**TO LET.**

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, Central, containing 6 Rooms and Servants' Quarter.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1908.

**TO LET.**

GOOD OFFICES at 3, PEDDER STREET.  
Apply to—  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 28th May, 1908.

**TO LET.**

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, DES VŒUX ROAD Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Thomas & Co.)  
Apply to—  
THE COMPRODOR DEPARTMENT, E. D. SASSOON & CO., Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

**TO LET.**

SHOP and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 78, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, ONE ROOM in PRINCE'S BUILDING, Top Floor.  
Apply to—  
S. J. DAVID & CO., Prince's Building, Hongkong, 1st June, 1908.

**TO LET.**

HATHERLEIGH, MELBOURNE ROAD.  
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD.  
A HOUSE in RIPON TERRACE.  
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.  
GODOWNS in PRAVA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.  
FLATS in MORTON TERRACE.  
OFFICES on TOP FLOOR, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, facing the Cricket Ground.  
No. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

**TO LET.**

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 9th June, 1908.

**Intimations.**

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP ..... \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.  
Advances made on Merchandise.  
Loans made on the Provident System.  
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, & ATTORNEY, &c.  
Undertaken and Executed.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 16th March, 1908.

[46]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAKE (TASTLESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY, This is the largest of researches and experiments, which has been made in the field of medical science. It is the secret of health and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, but among them the most important discovery is the discovery of the new form of therapy, which is the best known and most effective treatment for diseases. This discovery has been made by the Chinese Government, and it is now available to all the people of the world.

**THERAPION.** This preparation is undoubtedly one of the most valuable discoveries ever made. It has been used in the

## ADVERTISEMENTS

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE  
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

## WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

## BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well-known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL"—A tea-spoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL  
DISINFECTANT AND CERMIIDE.PRICES PER PINT ..... 60 Cents  
" " GALLON... \$2.00A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908. [33]

NOTICE.  
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the writer's name and address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)  
DAILY—\$30 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$15 per annum.  
The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to the postman. On delivery by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 80 cents per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

## MARRIAGE:

On June 24, 1908, at Shanghai, ANDREW EDMUND COLLINS, to Miss MARIA ANGELINA PLACE REMEDIOS.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

CATTLE RAISING AS A SOURCE  
OF WEALTH.

The once large trade, conducted between Hongkong and the Philippines, has been a source of concern to the local authorities and those engaged in that profitable trade by the reason of the new laws enacted by the Philippine Government which threatened the existence of that trade. As an important source of wealth cattle raising has long been recognised in the Colony and tentative efforts have been made on the mainland, in the New Territories, with a view of contributing another factor to the prosperity of the port. Similarly, in Siam attention has been directed to the great scope which the country affords for developing and extending its agricultural possibilities. By improved methods of cultivation the rice-crop of the kingdom could be immensely increased annually, and by appointing agriculturists of experience in the different provinces who would be able to give expert advice and direction, various other crops could also be raised which would be a great source of wealth to the country.

REMARKING to the exceedingly valuable paper by Mr. Clement of the Hongkong Civil Service on the consumption of opium in China and in Hongkong, the *Singapore Free Press* says: "This is a very important branch, and one that has not until now received sufficient attention. In many parts of Siam there are thousands and thousands of acres of rice, sugar and capable of rearing a hundred

## West River Floods.

## OVER \$10,000 COLLECTED.

## ACTIVITY OF THE BAZAAR COMMITTEE.

trees, the number of which are raised on them at present. Besides, when we consider the constant draft on the cattle that are, there is every reason to fear that the supply is not keeping pace with the demand, or, in other words, that the number of cattle raised in Siam is fast diminishing. Cattle-dealers say that the supply is becoming scarcer each year, and the price of the animals is becoming higher in proportion. This should not be the case, but on the contrary, the herds of the land should be increasing in numbers, even with supplying the neighbouring markets with prime beef together with abundance for local consumption. Not only cows, but sheep in great numbers, could be raised in Siam. By importing improved breeds of sheep and cows into the country, and by establishing breeding farms, the work of cattle-raising in Siam could be developed to an enormous extent, and made a great source of wealth both to the inhabitants of the country as well as to the Government. The work, of course, will require capital and enterprise to commence with, but there should be found in Siam many rich and enterprising gentlemen who could establish such farms, and assist and encourage the peasantry in the work. The much neglected, but very useful and enduring pony of Siam could also be improved. As a beast of burden and labour its services will always be required, in all parts of the country; and in proportion as roads are made in the various provinces connecting the different localities the services of the pony will be in greater demand than ever.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. A. C. Franklin will act as Government Analyst during the absence on leave of Mr. Frank Browne or until further notice, with effect from the 20th ult.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally and pending the receipt of His Majesty's exequatur, Mr. Jose Joaquim Loria as Consul for Brazil in Hongkong.

The *China Critic* bears that the C. N. Co.'s Min, so well-known round northern coast ports, has been sold to Messrs. Geo. McBain & Co. and will in future be employed in Southern waters.

We are informed that the manager of the Nederlandisch Indische Handelsbank is in receipt of telegraphic advice to the effect that the Bank had declared a dividend of 8% for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

Four warships in port and some of the merchant vessels, including also the American steam-launches were dressed in honour of Independence Day, to-day. The United States Consul-General held a reception in the forenoon.

Mr. A. W. U. Pope, C. I. E., takes over the position of General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on July 1. Mr. Pope was sent to the Railway by the Indian Government for three years, and we understand that his services have been obtained for another three years.—*C. G. D. News*.

THE IRON MERCHANTS' DONATION:  
The numerous guilds in Hongkong, as usual, have manifested in no uncertain manner their liberality and co-operative spirit of charity. On the present occasion, the Iron and Metal Guild has donated the sum of \$1,000.

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THE IRON MERCHANTS' DONATION:  
The numerous guilds in Hongkong, as usual, have manifested in no uncertain manner their liberality and co-operative

## Intimation.

**W.M. POWELL,**  
22d.,

**ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.**

Everything  
for  
Ladies'  
and  
Children's  
Wear.

**Specialists**

*In*  
**Tropical  
Clothing.**

**GENTLEMEN'S  
DEPARTMENT,**  
28 Queen's Road

**Ideas  
for  
Summer  
Wear.**

**Coolest  
Showrooms  
in the  
East.**

**W.M. POWELL,  
LTD.,**  
General Drapers,  
Furnishers,  
Des Voeux Road,  
and  
28, Queen's Road,  
HONGKONG.

Wednesday, 4th June, 1908.

**CONSIGNEES.**

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**1. **H.S. Steamship**

"**PRINZ LUDWIG**" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Quays of the Hongkong-and-Kowloon-Wharf and Godowns Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of July, at 9 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of July, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

**THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO**  
Ex.s.s. *Dandolo* from Venice transhipped  
at Port Said.

**NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.**

**MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.**

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. [6]

**"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS,  
LIMITED.**

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,  
LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

**T**HE Steamship

"**MONTGOMERYSHIRE**"

Captain Jackson, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon-Wharf and Godowns Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 6th July, at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by **SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.**

Hongkong, 20th June, 1908. [6]

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

**T**HE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"**NUBIA**"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,  
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon-Wharf and Godowns Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optimal Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee, and the Company's representative, at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

**F. J. ABBOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.**

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [7]

**PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,  
LIMITED.**

**TIME TABLE**

**WEEK DAYS.**  
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.35 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.35 p.m. to 2.35 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
2.35 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

**NIGHT CARS.**

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 4.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.  
every half hour.

**SUNDAYS.**

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

4.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 4.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.  
every half hour.

**SATURDAYS.**

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and

11.45 p.m.

**SPECIAL CARS** by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,** General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [17]

**DR. KOCH IN JAPAN.**

**RECEPTION IN TOKYO.**

Writing on 19th ult. the Tokio cor. pondent of the *Japan Chronicle* says:—Yesterday, scientific societies of Japan gave a great reception to Professor Dr. Koch, the eminent physician and bacteriologist. The ceremony took place in the concert-hall of the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only available hall of large enough proportions. At two o'clock the hall was filled to overflowing and there must have been present over a thousand people, principally medical men, and the proceedings proved the high respect in which this great scientist is held in Japan. The platform was tastefully decorated with greenery and the hall draped with festoons in black, white, and red, and bedecked with German and Japanese flags. The centre was formed by a shield with the monogram "R.K." Two large laurel wreaths adorned the wall above the drapery.

Thereupon Baron Takagi, retired General Surgeon in Chief of the Navy, reminded the audience that last year the twenty-fifth anniversary of Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus had been the occasion of forming an international union for preventing and combating tuberculosis, and a large fund had been raised under the name of the Robert-Koch Fund, from which were to be assisted those who were working on this field. It had been largely represented to Germany, England, Egypt, and many other countries, but Japan was not yet represented. He proposed that Japan should also contribute to this laudable object and that the present committee make the necessary arrangements.

Again thank you for the name of the German nation for its reception you have accorded our countrymen. I thank you with all my heart.

A short address of welcome sent by the Minister for Home Affairs, who unfortunately was prevented from coming himself, was read by the Vice-Minister.

Thereupon Baron Takagi, retired General Surgeon in Chief of the Navy, reminded the audience that last year the twenty-fifth anniversary of Koch's discovery of the tubercle bacillus had been the occasion of forming an international union for preventing and combating tuberculosis, and a large fund had been raised under the name of the Robert-Koch Fund, from which were to be assisted those who were working on this field. It had been largely represented to Germany, England, Egypt, and many other countries, but Japan was not yet represented. He proposed that Japan should also contribute to this laudable object and that the present committee make the necessary arrangements.

PROFESSOR KOCH'S REPLY.

When the guest of the day rose to reply he was received with loud cheers, long continued.

Notwithstanding his 65 years, Professor Koch looks strong and holds himself straight, as a man in the prime of life. His eyes have the thoughtful yet kindly look of the scholar, and he possesses the advantage of a musical voice, while his bearing is that of a man full of his subject, yet modest and unassuming with it. He said:

"It is difficult for me to find words of thanks for the hearty welcome and greeting that has been extended to us. These honours come to me so unexpectedly and fill my heart with such pleasure and admiration that I shall keep them for ever in grateful remembrance. I believe, too, that the honours you have bestowed on me are not for me alone, but, as already remarked by Baron von Mumm, are meant also for German science. With much pleasure I have heard that you also will contribute to the Robert-Koch Fund. I would point out that this institution is not specifically German, but is really international. Experiments and investigations on a large scale are to be made possible by it, and its benefit will be extended to Japan. From this fund means are to be supplied to scientists who work in the investigation and combating of tuberculosis. It gives me satisfaction and joy that the work to which I have dedicated my life has also been of advantage to Japan. But that is not a merit solely to be attributed to me. The scientist can only point out what should be done. How it is to be done must be left to others. But nowhere have I found greater sanitary progress than in Japan. This one can find in certain instances: Plague and cholera have in later years never been able to take firm footing in Japan, though this country is specially exposed to infection from the outside. And something like this has been done in Japan. In no previous war have cases of sickness in the field been so small as in the last, which proves that sanitary rules and the laws of infection have been studied and followed by Japanese doctors with the highest intelligence. By such examples, one can see that you do not only know how to learn, but also how to apply this learning. I admire these successes and congratulate you on them, and have no doubt that you will have continued successes in national hygiene."

The speech was received with great applause, and after a short pause, the Professor said that he had been asked by Baron Ishiguro to give a short account of his latest work. He then delivered a most interesting address on the sleeping sickness, referring often to maps and large illustrations made for this purpose. Dr. Kitasato afterwards translated Professor Koch's speech and lecture. (We have obtained a full report and translation of this lecture and shall publish it separately in an early issue.)

With a brief word of thanks, spoken in German in the name of the gathering by Professor Aoyama, this memorable celebration came to an end at about half-past four.

EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

The evening entertainment took the form of a gala performance at the Kabukiza Theatre, which lasted from seven o'clock to half-past ten. Once again the foremost men in the world of thought in Japan vied with each other to do honour to the guests of the day, Professor and Mrs. Koch, and a large number of invitations had also been issued to foreign residents. A special feature were the beautiful toilettes of the Japanese ladies, most being in their graceful native costumes. For pleasing colour effect the entertainment could scarcely be surpassed. The theatre, only lately renovated, is itself beautifully decorated, but festooned in coloured lanterns with crossed flags and with the monogram "R.K." The splendour was heightened. All the draperies, with curtains richly embroidered, were in silk, and the dresses worn by the actors were in themselves marvels of art.

In the centre of the first row, before a beautiful flower-arrangement, the fauteuils for Professor and Mrs. Koch had been placed, and around them especially invited guests and many Japanese and foreign ladies. Baron von Mumm, with Baroness Ozaki, the wife of the Mayor, were on Dr. Koch's right, while Professor Dr. Baer and many other distinguished persons had places near to the special guests.

The proceedings were opened by Baron Takagi, former General-Surgeon in Chief of the Navy and a member of the Upper House, who in a speech delivered in English welcomed Professor Koch and his wife to this place of entertainment. "The arts of the East and West do not meet on the same ground," he said, "but we will give our best to make our guests forget the fatiguing journey, and will feel gratified if the entertainment should be acceptable to them." He then again referred to the proposed plan of contributing to the Robert-Koch Fund. There were over 10,000 deaths annually from this dread disease, tuberculosis, and the numbers were still increasing. Though there were hygienic societies in special study, and he proposed that a society should be formed. This would be an excellent way to show their gratitude to the learned scientist.

The entertainment consisted of four items, the second one, "The Brothers Soga," purely dramatic and wonderfully realistic, while the others, were more pantomimic, with the text, song in recitation by kind of chorus, while the actors confined themselves to giving expression, the words in mea-sured steps and gesture. In a well-written text-book with artistic cover, the pieces were explained in German, the work of General Staff Surgeon Dr. Mori. The graceful and characteristic movements, expressive, action, comic interludes, actors in beautiful rich costumes, with a fine scenic setting, could not but receive the highest appreciation of the audience. The last piece was a specially designed geisha-dance in which the array of beauty and colour surpassed itself. Its graceful attitudes, with faes in Japanese and German colour, most intricate evolutions, were gone through, and with this symbolic union between Germany and Japan the entertainment came to an end.

After the second part the guests were invited to a supper-room, where a cold collation, with Rhine wine and beer, was served. A number of flash-light pictures were taken during the performances and will form a pleasing souvenir of the memorable festival. The theatre is said to hold over 1,500 persons. It was filled to the last place.

In minor ways it was shown how well the Japanese understand how to make even the smallest details of such a celebration pleasant.

To the afternoon all participants in the ceremony received at the entrance a large envelope, containing a booklet with portrait describing Koch's work, a small box with a silver pin containing a miniature portrait in a chrysanthemum with red petals, also two commemoration postcards, one showing a picture of the Institute for Infectious Diseases Berlin, with maps indicating Professor Koch's world-wide activity, the other with his portrait and on the side pictures of all the sinister enemies of mankind which he has made his special study, bacilli, coccidi, diplo-cocci, bacteria, trypanosomes, etc., etc.

The *Japan Medical Weekly* and the *Medical World* have special editions recording the visit of Professor Koch with lengthy articles and interesting photographs. These papers were also given to those who took part in the interesting function.

**Intimations.****DOING BY TRYING.**

Nobody can tell what he can do till he tries. When a thing ought to be done the modern spirit moves us to keep working at it until it is done. In the face of this idea the "impossible" vanishes. Where there's a will, there's a way. "If we could but rob cod liver oil of its sickening taste and smell and then combine it with two or three other ingredients we should possess the best remedy in the world for certain diseases that are now practically incurable." So said a famous English physician twenty-five years ago. "But it will never be done," he added. "You can no more turn cod liver oil into a pleasant palatable medicine, than you can turn the Codfish itself into a Bird of Paradise." Yet he lived to admit that it

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION.**

## Intimation.

**Wm.  
Powell,  
Ld.,  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.**

Everything  
for  
Ladies'  
and  
Children's  
Wear.

Specialists

Tropical  
Clothing.

GENTLEMEN'S  
DEPARTMENT,

28, Queen's Road

Ideas  
for  
Summer  
Wear.

Coolest  
Showrooms  
in the  
East.

W.M. POWELL,  
LTD.,  
General Drapers,  
Furnishers,  
Des Voeux Road,  
and  
28, Queen's Road,  
HONGKONG.

Wednesday, 2nd June 1908

## Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon; whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th of July, at 9 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 10th of July, 1908, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO  
Ex.s.s. *Dandie* from Veracruz transhipped at Port Said.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.  
MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908. [8]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

## THE Steamship

"MONTGOMERYSHIRE,"

Captain Jackson, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 6th July, at 9 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th July will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOME & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1908. [61]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NUBIA,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk and expense can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1908. [17]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE

## WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 3.245 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.45 p.m. to 4.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
4.15 p.m. to 4.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
4.45 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARE.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.  
every half hour.

## SUNDAY.

8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
11.45 p.m. to 12.00 noon ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

## NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

Extra cars at 9.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908. [17]

## DR. KOCH IN JAPAN.

## EXCEPTION IN TOKYO.

Writing on 17th ult., the Tokyo correspondent of the *Japan Chronicle* says:—Yesterday, scientific societies of Japan gave a great reception to Professor Dr. Koch, the eminent physician and bacteriologist. The ceremony took place in the concert hall of the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only available hall of large enough proportions. At two o'clock the hall was filled to overflowing, and there must have been present over a thousand people, principally medical men, and the proceedings proved the high respect in which this great scientist is held in Japan. The platform was tastefully decorated with greenery and the hall draped with festoons in black, white, and red, and bedecked with German and Japanese flags. The centre was formed by a shield with the monogram "R.K." Two large laurel wreaths adorned the wall above the drapery.

At about half past two Dr. Koch, accompanied by Mrs. Koch, was escorted into the hall by the chairman of the reception committee, Baron Ishiguro, Surgeon-General in Chief of the Japanese Army, now retired, the audience standing and the band outside playing the German national anthem. On the platform were many distinguished men, among them Marquis Satonji (the Premier), Count Katsura, and the German Ambassador, Baron von Mumm, besides several Japanese ladies.

Baron Ishiguro, in introducing the great scientist, said he was the oldest Japanese acquainted with Professor Koch, this pleasant honour had been accorded him. All present were well aware of the invaluable service Professor Koch had rendered to mankind not only in the detection of causes but also as a discoverer of preventives of infectious diseases, thus aiding not only hygiene but human activity, agriculture, and industry. His first acquaintance with Professor Koch dated from 1888, when he (Baron Ishiguro) had been sent by the Government for the special purpose of studying preventive measures against cholera, which then annually demanded many victims. When calling on Professor Koch he was surprised to find the scientist astonishingly well informed on cholera in Japan, which then was considered a rather out-of-the-way country. On a map the savant had entered figures and dates relating to Japan, thus showing that his observation and investigation of his subjects extended over the whole world. This deeply impressed the visitor, and he asked Professor Koch if he could not recommend a cheaper substitute for the costly carbolic acid then generally in use. The professor advised lime water, which suggestion was adopted with the best results. This was one instance showing how Japan had been directly benefited by Dr. Koch's teaching, but his indirect influence was even greater. Dr. Kitasato and other bacteriologists in Japan had studied under Professor Koch, and thanks to their effort Japan was now free from infectious diseases than the neighbouring countries. The Japanese admired and respected Professor Koch, and therefore it gave the Baron great pleasure to introduce this eminent man to the assembly.

Professor Dr. Miura, President of the Tokyo Medical Society, then addressed the distinguished guest, speaking in German. He said the Professor was an indefatigable fighter in the cause of science and a benefactor of mankind, the like of whom seldom visited Japan. He then referred to his discoveries in bacteriology, which had enabled surgery to obtain its present height. His methods of breeding bacilli for investigation and steam sterilization were now universally adopted. More victorious than Alexander, he invaded the realm of the enemies of mankind and conquered cholera and that dread disease, tuberculosis. He went to darkest Africa and showed new ways to science, by discovering the conditions under which the sleeping sickness develops. Dr. Miura closed by hoping that the Professor would find his sojourn in Japan pleasant and enjoyable, and that all present would wish he might long be able to work for the sake of his country and of all mankind.

Mr. Makino, the Minister of Education, followed, and, speaking in English, said that it was Japan's tradition to honour great teachers as well as great generals. Professor Koch had been Japan's direct teacher, "the inspirer of our students who now are leaders of science in our country." Great men cannot help making their influence felt wherever they go; the Professor's presence would act as an incentive to redouble the efforts of Japan's students of science, and his towering personality would have the widest moral influence on his country. The former Ambassador to Berlin, Mr. Inouye, had assured them that Germany and Japan were on excellent terms. All present would agree with him that such functions as the present would help to draw both countries still nearer together.

## GERMAN AMBASSADOR ON JAPAN'S RECOGNITION OF HER TEACHERS.

Baron von Mumm, the German Ambassador, then rose and said that although he was not down on the list of speakers he nevertheless felt impelled to say a few words in reply to the kind remarks which his Excellency the Minister for Education had made. They had awakened an echo in his own breast. He asked to be excused that he had no speech prepared but he felt compelled to express in the name of Germany his heartfelt thanks to the representatives of the Government and of Japanese science for the reception which they had accorded their great countrymen, "of whom we are proud." "Japanese science," he continued, "is a daughter of German science, and Germans are proud of this child. From learners you have become teachers. The years of learning are behind you, and it is to your honour that from the height of your attainment you remember your teacher. Some months ago I had occasion to speak similarly when in grateful acknowledgement of services rendered you unveiled the monument to Beets and Scriba, and to-day I can only repeat what I said then."

The proceedings were opened by Baron Takagi, former General-Surgeon in Chief of the Navy and a member of the Upper House, who in a speech delivered in English welcomed Professor Koch and his wife to this place of entertainment. "The arts of the East and West do not meet on the same ground," he said, "but we will give our best to make our guests forget the fatiguing journey, and will feel gratified if the entertainment should be acceptable to them." He then again referred to the proposed plan of contributing to the Robert-Koch Fund. There were over 100,000 deaths annually from this dread disease, tuberculosis, and the numbers were still increasing. Through these hygienic societies in Japan, there were those that made tuberculosis its special study, and he hoped that a society should be formed "that would be an

excellent way to show their gratitude to the German scientist.

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PROFESSOR KOCH'S REPLY.

When the guest of the day rose to reply he was received with loud cheers, long continued. Notwithstanding his 65 years, Professor Koch looks strong and holds himself straight as a man in the prime of life. His eyes have the thoughtful yet kindly look of the scholar, and he possesses the advantage of a musical voice, while his bearing is that of a man full of his subject, yet modest and unassuming with it. He said:

"It is difficult for me to find words of thanks for the hearty welcome and greeting that has been extended to us. These honours come to me so unexpectedly and fill my heart with such plausory emotions that I shall keep them for ever in grateful remembrance. I believe, too, that the honour you have bestowed on me are not for me alone, but, as already remarked by Baron von Mumm, are meant also for German science. With much pleasure I have heard that you also will contribute to the Robert-Koch Fund. I would point out that this institution is not specifically German, but is really international. Experiments and investigations on a large scale are to be made possible by it, and its benefits will be extended to Japan. From this fund means are to be supplied to scientists who work in the investigation and combating of tuberculosis. It gives me satisfaction and joy that the work to which I have dedicated my life has also been of advantage to Japan. But that is not a merit solely to be attributed to me. The scientist can only point out what should be done. How it is to be done must be left to others. But nowhere have I found greater sanitary progress than in Japan. This one can find in certain indications: Plague and cholera have in later years never been able to take firm footing in Japan, though this country is specially exposed to infection from the outside. And another thing, in no previous war have cases of sickness in the field been so small as in the last, which proves that sanitary rules and the laws of infection have been studied and followed by Japanese doctors with the highest intelligence. By such examples one can see that you do not only know how to learn, but also how to apply this learning. I admire these successes and congratulate you on them, and have no doubt that you will have continued successes in national hygiene."

The speech was received with great applause, and after a short pause the Professor said that he had been asked by Baron Ishiguro to give a short account of his latest work. He then delivered a most interesting address on the sleeping sickness, referring often to maps and large illustrations made for this purpose. Dr. Kitasato afterwards translated Professor Koch's speech and lecture. (We have obtained a full report and translation of this lecture and shall publish it separately in an early issue.)

With a brief word of thanks, spoken in German in the name of the gathering by Professor Aoyama, this memorable celebration came to an end at about half-past four.

## EVENING PROCEEDINGS.

The evening entertainment took the form of a gala performance at the Kabukiza Theatre, which lasted from seven o'clock to half-past ten. Once again the foremost men in the world of thought in Japan met with each other to do honour to the guests of the day, Professor and Mrs. Koch, and a large number of invited guests had been issued to foreign residents. A special feature were the beautiful toilettes of the Japanese ladies, most being in their graceful native costumes. For pleasing colour effect the entertainment could scarcely be surpassed. The theatre, only lately renovated, is itself beautifully decorated, but festooned in coloured lanterns with crossed flags and with the monogram "R.K." the splendour was heightened. All the draperies, with curtains richly embroidered, were in silk, and the dresses worn by the actors were in themselves marvels of art.

In the centre of the first row, before a beautiful flower-arrangement, the fauteuils for Professor and Mrs. Koch had been placed, and around them especially invited guests and many Japanese and foreign ladies. Baron von Mumm, with Baroness Okaki, the wife of the Mayor, were on Dr. Koch's right, while Professor Dr. Bach and many other distinguished persons had places near to the special guests.

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PROFESSOR KOCH'S PREPARATION.

The "impossible" had been accomplished. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extract of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is freed from the bad peculiarities Dr. Frothingham so detected, and it is precisely the splendid medicine he wished for.

Use it freely and confidently for Anaemia, Hysteria, Wasting Complaints, Blood Impurities, Asthma, and Throat and Lung Troubles, Dr. W. B. Aikins, F. R. C. P., London,—M. D. C. M., Victoria University,—M. B., Toronto University,—Consulting Physician to Home for Incurables, Physician to Toronto General Hospital, says: "I am much pleased to state that the results from using Wampole's Preparation of Cod Liver Oil have been uniformly satisfactory; it appealed to me as being prepared according to correct scientific principles."

"It increases the appetite and influences the digestion of food; it is delicious to take, will not disappoint you and is effective from the first dose." At chemists everywhere.

The *Japan Medical Weekly* and the *Medical World* have special editions recording the visit of Professor Koch with lengthy articles and interesting photographs. These papers are also given to those who took part in the interesting

## Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

## CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCE THE  
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

## WATSON'S HYGIENOL

AND

## BUBONIC PLAGUE.

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It is a well known fact that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided, by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL." A tea-spoonful to a pint of water, or a teaspoonful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL  
DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE.PRICES PER PINT ..... 50 Cents  
GALLON ..... \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1908.

(33)

**NOTICE.**  
All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.  
Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.  
The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MSS., nor to return any contribution.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE)**  
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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

## MARRIAGE.

On June 24, 1908, at Shanghai, ANDREW EDMUND COLLINS, to Miss MARIA ANGELINA PLACE REMEDIOS.

**HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.**

CATTLE RAISING AS A SOURCE  
OF WEALTH.

The once large trade conducted between Hongkong and the Philippines has been a source of concern to the local authorities and those engaged in that profitable trade by the reason of the new laws enacted by the Philippine Government which threatened the existence of that trade. As an important source of wealth cattle raising has long been recognised in the Colony, and tentative efforts have been made on the mainland, in the New Territories, with a view of contributing another factor to the prosperity of the port. Similarly, in Siam attention has been directed to the great scope which the country affords for developing and extending its agricultural possibilities. By improved methods of cultivation the rice-crop of the kingdom could be immensely increased annually, and by appointing agriculturists of experience in the different provinces who would be able to give expert advice and direction, various other crops could also be raised which would be a great source of wealth to the country.

REFERRING to the exceedingly valuable paper by Mr. Clementi of the Hongkong Civil Service on the consumption of opium in China and in Hongkong, the *Singapore Free Press* says: "The subject is dealt with from a mathematical point of view, and the estimate of two per cent of the population of China as opium smokers is based on actual figures given by Mr. Clementi, and it is set out. It is a historical contribution to the subject."

times the number of herds which are raised on them at present. Besides, when we consider the constant drain on the cattle that are, there is every reason to fear that the supply is not keeping pace with the demand, or, in other words, that the number of cattle raised in Siam is fast diminishing. Cattle-dealers say that the supply is becoming scarcer each year, and the price of the animals is becoming higher in proportion. This should not be the case, but on the contrary the herds of the land should be increasing in numbers, even with supplying the neighbouring markets with prime beef together with abundance for local consumption. Not only cows, but sheep in great numbers, could be raised in Siam. By importing improved breeds of sheep and cows into the country and by establishing breeding farms, the work of cattle-raising in Siam could be developed to an enormous extent, and made a great source of wealth both to the inhabitants of the country as well as to the Government. The work, of course, will require capital and enterprise to commence with, but there should be found in Siam many rich and enterprising gentlemen who could establish such farms, and assist and encourage the peasantry in the work. The much neglected, but very useful and enduring pony of Siam could also be improved. As a beast of burden and labour its services will be always required in all parts of the country; and in proportion as roads are made in the various provinces connecting the different localities the services of the pony will be in greater demand than ever.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. A. C. Franklin will act as Governmental analyst during the absence on leave of Mr. Frank Browne or until further notice, with effect from the 16th ult.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to recognise, provisionally, and pending the receipt of His Majesty's Executive, Mr. Joao Joaquim Leiria as Consul for Brazil in Hongkong.

THE *China Critic* hears that the C. N. Co.'s *Min*, a well-known round northern coast port, has been sold to Messrs. Geo. McBain & Co. and will in future be employed in Southern waters.

We are informed that the manager of the Nederlandse Indische Handelbank is in receipt of telegraphic advice to the effect that the Bank has declared a dividend of 8% for the year ending 31st December, 1907.

The warships in port and some of the merchant vessels, including also the Americo-owned steam-launches were dressed in honour of Independence Day, to-day. The United States Consul-General held a reception in the forenoon.

MR. A. W. U. Pope, C.I.E., takes over the position of General Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway on July 1. Mr. Pope was lent to the Railway by the Indian Government for three years, and we understand that his services have been obtained for another three years.—N. G. D. Nene.

IT is reported that the dollar mint at Wuchang, which has stopped work since a very long time, is about to resume operations, as recently it has received a large quantity of silver to the value of over one hundred thousand taels from a certain native bank which is to be used for the coining of dollars.

THE Peking correspondent of the *Jiji*, in the course of a telegram, states that the Chinese Government has amended the regulations relating to the import of arms. By the new regulations, which was to come into force on the 1st inst., not more than seven rifles and 2,000 cartridges will be allowed to be imported as samples.

MR. Henry Humphreys, of the Hongkong firm of that name, who has been, with his wife, visiting Tientsin, left for Peking on 24th ult. and will return south via Hankow and Shanghai. Messrs. Humphreys & Co. are the managers of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., whose head offices are in Hongkong.—*China Critic*.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Tai-yuan-fu to the *P. & T. T.* says: "An interesting visitor has been here for some time in the person of Baron Maenzenheim, who has come overland from Helsingfors in Finland via Kashgar and Lan-chow. He gives glowing accounts of the country round him and of the spirit of progress at Lan-chow."

At St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, Holy Communion will follow the 11 a.m. service of Morning Prayer and Sermon, Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. The offering will be in aid of the Church Maintenance Fund, but gifts in relief of the sufferers by floods in South China will be welcomed and should be placed in the bags in marked envelopes.

CHEEZO becoming again infected with a low-class of foreigner, the Taotai has engaged a European police inspector, and two Indian sub-inspectors from Shanghai, but without a better class of constable we are afraid very little will be done, as the Chinese policeman of native cities are quite useless, except trained and managed by foreigners like our native city police.

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## West River Floods.

## OVER \$10,000 COLLECTED.

## ACTIVITY OF THE BAZAAR COMMITTEE.

How remarkably the Chinese, both in Hongkong and out of it, are responding to the appeal from the Tung Wa Hospital for money in aid of the enormous number of distressed within the regions visited by flood, will be seen from the fact that the first estimate which was formed of the probable amount collectable by the Tung Wa Hospital Committee has already been greatly exceeded. Within two weeks of the inauguration of the appeal campaign, the directors of that most admirable institution are rewarded by the knowledge that, through their individual and collective efforts, the large sum of \$100,000, which is believed to be the maximum Hongkong was capable of collecting on behalf of Canton, has already been exceeded, by considerably over 10%. The amount to the credit of the fund up to this morning had already attained the magnificent total of \$113,000.

When we stated yesterday that about \$87,500 had been collected up to noon of Friday, some of the subscription lists had not then been returned to headquarters. As a matter of fact, the exact amount received up to and inclusive of Thursday was \$88,366.90; that amount was augmented by some \$1,000 locally yesterday, so that by last evening, the total had exceeded \$91,300.

## SPLendid RESPONSE FROM THE STRAITS.

The enterprising, wealthy and influential Chinese communities residing in Saigon, Singapore and the Federated Malay States, where they have amassed their fortunes of millions, and secured comfortable competency from rice mills, tin mines and rubber plantations, have made splendid, praiseworthy responses to the appeals from the Hongkong Chinese hospital on behalf of their compatriots in the districts bordering on the West and North Rivers.

In the course of the week, we have already recorded contributions from Chinese within the Straits Settlements and in California which totalled the not inconsiderable sum of \$10,000.

To-day, we have to add to that large amount, a still larger sum, namely, one of \$22,000, all coming from the rice merchants in Saigon and the wealthy miners and traders in the sister colony of Siangapô and the Federated Malay States. Details of the remittances are as follows:

Kuala Lumpur forwards a second subscription of \$4,000 to the Tung Wa Hospital.

The drawing is made on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and was advised by the Kiang Siew Society.

From Singapore a T.T. on the Holland Bank (Netherlands Trading Society), by the Tung Chai, enables the Tung Wa Hospital to draw on that Bank to the extent of \$10,000.

The Chinese at Ipoh, Federated Malay States have remitted through the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China a sum of \$3,000.

From Cholon, the famous place whence the millions of piculs of rice are milled each year for export from Saigon, the opulent Rice Kings, have advised through their Society known as the Fui Shioh, a contribution of \$5,000. The order for payment is made on the Nam Pak Hong firm of rice merchants, namely, the Kwong Yum.

## THE IRON MERCHANTS' DONATION.

We have also on the authority of a member of the committee that similar contributions will be forthcoming from Miss Eye's orphanage.

The assistance enlisted from two such important institutions is in itself a sufficient assurance that the committee will not be appealing to the European community in vain for such presents as may be suitable for disposal by the slate at Kennedy Town on Friday next and following days.

## RELIEF IN CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 3rd July.

The Flood Relief Committee has convened a meeting for to-day for the purpose of discussing further measures to be adopted for relief work.

## REPAIRING THE RAILROAD.

The Canton-Samtsui railway has been badly damaged in several places, and repair work is hurriedly pushed on. It is expected that trains on this line will be able to resume service in about ten days.

## FA-YUEN DISTRICT.

A letter from Fa-Yuen district, giving the extent of loss of life and property by the recent flood, was received here yesterday.

It stated that some two hundred shops in the Shing Ho market on the outskirts of the city were submerged and over three hundred lives were lost. The water rushed down the Shing Ho river, and about a hundred houses along the river bank were swept away, adding considerably to the mortality. So far, about one hundred and eighty bodies have been recovered on the river.

## OFFICIAL DELINQUENTS.

An official in the Namhoi district was dismissed and another in Ching Yuen district severely reprimanded by the Viceroy for neglect of duty in failing to render satisfactory assistance to the flood-sufferers, and also for neglecting to furnish an immediate report on the distress caused by the inundation, within their respective districts.

## SCHOOL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The schools attended by Chinese scholars have also contributed their quota towards the relief of the flood sufferers. The list includes the following:—

Queen's College, \$490.00.

Yuk Tsoi Tee She, \$188.35.

Diocesan School, boys and teaching staff, \$155.71.

St. Stephen's College, through Mr. Tang Chee Kit, \$28.35.

Several other schools contribute minor amounts.

## MR. DORABJEE'S GIFT.

Mr. Dorabjee has forwarded this morning to the Tung Wa Hospital fifty baskets of biscuits containing 5,000 lbs. in all. The gift, which is gratefully acknowledged, will be shipped to Canton on Monday morning by the *Shanghai* whence it will be distributed to the suffering.

## A SUGGESTION.

It might not have occurred to the Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital to appeal to the hundred Chinese who travel daily between Hongkong, Canton and Macao river steamers.

These travellers should be a fruitful source whence helpful assistance might be derived, and were boxes to be placed by permission of the capitols of steamers on board their vessels,

there is every likelihood of a few hundred dollars being obtained from the travelling Chinese public.

The Committee of the Tung Wa Hospital should certainly give the suggestion a consideration, and were they to approach the management of the River Steamship Companies, we imagine that no difficulty will be placed in the way of collectors who are working in the interests of the Relief Fund.

## THE "AL FRESCO" BAZAAR.

The Committee of the "al fresco" bazaar to be held in Kowloon Town from the 10th to the 14th instant.

The proceeds will be used for the relief of the poor.

It is to be hoped that the public will respond to a great improvement on that of the previous period.

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## Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## NAVAL BASES.

## PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd July.

It is proposed by the Imperial Government to select four ports wherein to establish naval bases on the maritime coasts of China.

The selections are to be made from among the following provinces—Chihli, Shantung, Kiangsu, Chekiang, Fukien and Kwangtung.

## CHINA'S CURRENCY.

## A STANDARD COIN PROPOSED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd July.

The Chinese Government proposes to mint a national silver coin for circulation through the Empire of a standard weight of 7.2 candelas.

[The adoption of this standard will make the coin uniform with the Mexican and British dollars.—Ed., H.K.T.]

## FRANCE AND CHINA.

## THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd July.

H. E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, has again tendered his resignation, which was not accepted.

The French Minister at Peking has again pressed the Waiwupu for a settlement of his Government's claim in connection with the Yunnan frontier incidents.

In reply, the Chinese Foreign Office declines to entertain the French demands which are considered to be too exacting.

## CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

## DIVERGENCE OF VIEWS.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po"]

Peking, 3rd July.

At the meeting of the Grand Councillors the other day on the subject of Constitutional Government, Prince Ching expressed the opinion that the matter shou'd be referred to the Viceroys and Governors of Provinces, and that the Council should be guided by the majority of views ascertained as a result of the reference.

Their Excellencies Chang Chih-tung and Yuan Shih-kai were opposed to Prince Ching's proposal, on the ground that much delay would ensue before replies could be forthcoming. Moreover, the views may be so divergent that no guide would be afforded by them.

In the end it was decided that the question be submitted to the Imperial Government for a decision.

## Kunming.

## Persia.

## London, 2nd July.

German telegrams received from Teheran state that the Shah has complained to King Edward that the British Legation is granting asylum to refugees, and that King Edward has replied, defending the action of the Legation, and drawing attention to the numerous executions which have taken place without trial.

The British Foreign Office admits that King Edward and the Shah have exchanged telegrams, but cannot make public the text.

Later.

Replies to questions, Sir Edward Grey said that Persian affairs were very little touched upon at the meeting of the King and Tsar at Réval, and that where mention was made, it related solely to frontier disputes.

As regards the commercial frontier surrounding the Legation if this should be withdrawn, we should require a guarantee for the safety of refugees before they left the Legation, and if accused of crime distinct from political offences, an assurance of a fair trial at which the Legation would be represented.

## MR. CLEMENTI'S MEMORANDUM.

## A STRAITS APPRECIATION.

Mr. G. Clementi, Assistant Colonial Secretary at Hongkong, has made a valuable contribution to the literature on the opium traffic. The *Straits Times* says:—Those who know Mr. Clementi, who is one of the ablest young men in the Colonial Service, will place absolute reliance upon the facts he collects and will attach considerable weight to the deductions he makes. We are pleased to note that Mr. Clementi's official document is a reply to the reiterated statements of prominent anti-opium leaders like the Rev. Dr. Griffith John, Mr. George Cadbury, the Rev. R. F. Horne, and Mr. Theodore C. Taylor, M.P., who said "from the point of view of reform the blackest opium spots in China are the spots under British rule." He also refers to the speeches at the famous Hotel Cecil breakfast reported in "National Righteousness," with which we have dealt ourselves on one or two occasions. The anti-opiumists have had the field to themselves so long that we welcome the reversal of feeling which their reiterated misrepresentations have created, and we trust Mr. Clementi's statement will be circulated widely throughout the world wherever the anti-opium campaign has reached. It will be seen from that statement upon how slimy a foundation the wild assertions of Mr. Joseph G. Alexander and Mr. Theodore C. Taylor are based in regard to China, and we hope some members of the Straits Settlements service will emulate Mr. Clementi by preparing a similar statement in regard to the Malay Peninsula. After quoting from Mr. Clementi's memorandum at some length, the article concludes:—Before any step is taken by the Imperial Government in accordance with the pledge given by Colonel Seely in the House of Commons without consulting this Colony, we trust strong representations will be made by the Governor against any interference with this Colony, as has been done in Hongkong, and that the Unofficial Members of Council, and any of the local bodies which interest themselves in the affairs of the Colony, will give the Government the strongest support to defeat the machinations of the anti-opiumists. Perhaps the best course to take would be to lie low like the Rabbit, until such time as an overt step is taken by the Colonial Office; but as a rule Colonial Office steps are never retraced, it should be made abundantly clear that the Colony strongly disapproves of any tampering with this question, to the detriment of the Colony's finances, at the bidding of frenzied fanatics whose arguments are based upon assumptions and bolstered up by constant misrepresentation.

## BOMB SCARS IN BOMBAY.

## THE HAND-WRITING ON THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

The sedition-monger seems to be getting a lot of fun in Bombay just now. He now appears to have extended his operations to railway carriages, where seditious writings have lately been found, "exhorting the Indians to kill every foreigner you meet." The writer explains the "Cult and the uses of the Bomb" and says that the "Bomb is the only weapon left to a subject race down-trodden by despotic rulers." A vigorous prosecution of the Boycott of foreign goods is then urged. The "Cult of the Bomb," the "Uses of the Bomb," "Our last Resort" and similar others form the head-lines of the "exhortations." These exhortations seem at first sight to have been written with a piece of chalk, but there are grounds for believing that the writing is done with some ingenious chemical preparation. Railway carriages are as a rule washed daily, but as the writings are in, many cases still found intact, the chemical preparation has, apparently, so far, defied washing. The "exhortations" are mostly found written in second-class compartments of the local and suburban trains running on the G. T. P. and the B. I. Railways. The practical joker is also abroad: A scare was created the other day in the Victoria Gardens. Just as the band of the Royal Scots was striking up the National Anthem, somebody threw a cracker where the crowd was thickest. Cries were raised that a bomb had been thrown, and a regular panic ensued, the crowd making for the exits in wild confusion. The "bomb" in this case was afterwards found to be an ordinary cracker.

A potato was found a few days ago lying on the Girgaum Road, wrapped up in a piece of paper. The passers-by, who had evidently caught the Calcutta contagion, made up their minds that it was a bomb, and nobody would touch the offending spud. A bolder spirit, however, ventured very gingerly to lift the vegetable, and unfolding the wrapper, found amid general laughter that the formidable substance was nothing more than a potato!

The other day a tram car was passing along Pydowrie, when a whole tram car load of passengers suddenly jumped off the car. The reason of the flight was the appearance of a mysterious looking bundle. Some of the passengers are said to have kept a watchful eye on the object which was lying on a seat, and seemingly the property of no one! The car reached Pydowrie, still the bundle remained where it was, and the suspicious of the passengers were confirmed that it was some infernal machine set there for the destruction of the passengers. The cry of "Bomb" was raised and the car was empty before one could say Jack Robinson. The "mysterious object" was on examination found to contain some old rags and was apparently left there in mistake by a passenger. The passenger gradually tumbled to the joke and tremulously climbed back into the tram-car which then proceeded upon its way to Patel. *Bombay Gazette*.

The Ministry of Posts and Communications is wired to the various viceroys and governors of provinces to instruct magistrates of departments and districts to strictly prohibit the sale of ground on the side of or near to the railway line to any foreigners.

## STRANGE SEA STORY.

## TONGKANG CAPTAIN KILLED BY TWO MEMBERS OF CREW.

A strange tale of the sea was told on Sunday to the owner of a tongkang, which left Penang bound for Selat nearly two months ago, by one of the crew.

It appears, according to the *Peking Gazette*, that when the vessel arrived off the coast of Kedah in the evening she was anchored. One of the sailors saw two others strike the tykong (captain) with an axe and throw the body overboard. Later on he saw them take a box ashore in a sampan, and, returning some time afterwards, ordered the narrator and two other men, who formed the remainder of the crew, to weigh anchor and set sail for Pulau Langkawi, where two mica-screws bored a hole in the bottom of the tongkang.

Just before she founded, they took the three men off in the sampan and ultimately arrived at Kuala Muda and thence on to Seming Mines, where, after working for twelve days, the informant became sick. He remained in that state for a fortnight and, on recovering, came back to Penang and saw his towkey, who informed the Police.

One of the alleged murderers has been arrested.

## MR. BETHELL'S DEPARTURE FOR SHANGAI.

## CONVEYED IN BRITISH CRUISER.

Scout, June 20. This morning Mr. Bethell received a summons from the Judge of the Court, ordering him to be present at the British Consulate at 4 p.m. and to be prepared to proceed to Shanghai this evening. On arriving at the Consulate Mr. Bethell was received by the Marshal and did not see his Lordship. Mr. Bethell stated that he was perfectly content to remain for the term in the cell provided at the Consulate, and if necessary to furnish himself. He was informed, however, that the Judge's decision was irrevocable, and he was ordered to leave by the 5.30 train for Chemulpo, whence, it is understood, a British cruiser is to convey him to Shanghai. Most of his friends believed that he would leave by the 10.30 train, but it was feared that some hundreds of Koreans might assemble at the station, and cause a demonstration, and Mr. Bethell was hurried away without even the opportunity of bidding farewell to his wife and little son. The only foreigner at the station was the Marshal of the Court, Mr. Rösser, with whom Mr. Bethell travelled. */Japan Chronicle*.

## NEW CHINSE BANK.

## SCHEME OF CHAN YUNG FO.

We learn from the *Asia* that Chan Yung-foo, who some years ago was a prominent figure in Kobe, is expected to return to the port shortly with an ambitious scheme in his hands. It will be remembered that before the Russo-Japanese war Chan Yung-foo was doing an extensive business in raw cotton. He established a company under the style of Hsing Tai & Co., and advanced money largely to spinning companies, with the assistance of Yuen Tre-Chwang, then the Chinese compradores of the Kobe branch of the I usso-Chinese Bank. After the failure of Hsing Tai & Co., and the legal proceedings in connection with the Russo-Chinese Bank, Chan Yung-foo returned to China, and little has since been heard of him. It appears that the Chinese merchants at Singapore have agreed among themselves to establish a bank as a financial machinery in connection with Chinese merchants abroad. Recently, a deputation of Singapore Chinese arrived at Shanghai and succeeded in interesting a number of influential Chinese capitalists, with the result that Chan Yung-foo was entrusted with the task of establishing the new bank. It was decided that a bank should be formed with a capital of \$10,000,000, 60 per cent. of which has been guaranteed at Hongkong and 40 per cent. at Shanghai. The head office of the bank will be situated at Shanghai; a general branch at Singapore, and branches at various foreign ports. A branch is also to be established at Kobe, and it is in connection with this scheme that Chan Yung-foo is returning to Kobe. It will be remembered that Chan Yung-foo is a naturalized Japanese subject. */Japan Chronicle*.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are wanted at \$250 after reported sales at \$30. Hongkong Fires have inquiries at \$15.

Shipping.—There are further inquiries for Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboats at \$20. Shell Transports have ruled quiet at 4/-.

Refineries—China Sugars are unaltered and without business to report. Luriaz continue to rule steady at \$1, while Perak Sugars have buyers in the North at \$1.82.

Mining.—A slightly firmer feeling prevails in Chinese Engineering, and in the North there are buyers at Tls. 15. Raub continues neglected at \$7.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are wanted at \$250 after reported sales at \$30. Hongkong Fires have inquiries at \$15.

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Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Whampoa Docks are a shade easier, and procurable at \$10.

Sales have been effected of Shanghai Docks at Tls. 84. In their report for the year ending 30th April, 1908, issued to shareholders, the directors of this company state that the net profits for the year, including the amount brought forward from last account, and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amount to Tls. 309,742.98. After deducting the interim dividend of Tls. 24 per share paid in January last, amounting to Tls. 138,000, there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 171,742.98, which it is proposed to deal with as follows.—To pay a final dividend of Tls. 24 per share absorbing Tls. 138,000, and to carry forward the balance of Tls. 33,742.98 to new account. Hongkong Wharves are a firmer market, at the improved rate of Tls. 222.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Whampoa Docks are a shade easier, and procurable at \$10.

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Cotton Mills.—Ewos have strengthened and are inquire for in the North at Tls. 57. Hongkong Cottons have been sold at \$1. In other stocks under this heading we have no business to report.

Miscellaneous.—China Bormors can be had at \$10, and China Light and Powers at 16. Green Island Cements have been booked at \$12. Hongkong Ropes can still be placed at \$25. Watsons have further sellers at \$10, while William Powells are in request at \$5. Langkais have improved to Tls. 527, at which rate they are in demand. There are sellers of Squatras at the reduced rate of Tls. 85.

Exchange.—The Banks selling rate on London is 1/0, 15/16 on demand. The T/T rate on Shanghai is 75%.

Dividends Payable.—Shanghai Docks—Tls. 21, making in all Tls. 1,114, year ending 30th April, 1908, payable in Shanghai on the 7th day.

The *Cronaca* of Calcutta on the 15th ultimo was wired to the various viceroys and governors of provinces to instruct magistrates of departments and districts to strictly prohibit the sale of ground on the side of or near to the railway line to any foreigners.

## NURSING ASSOCIATION.

## CONTROL TRANSFERRED TO GOVERNMENT.

It is nullified in the Government that from the 1st of July, inclusive, the control of the private nurses hitherto employed by the Hongkong branch of the Colonial Nursing Association will be transferred to the Colonial Government.

There will be two nurses available for employment, and application for their services should be made to the superintendent of the Civil Hospital, or, in urgent cases, to the medical officer on duty at the same place.

The fees to be charged for the services of one nurse will be in accordance with the following scale, viz.—

Ordinary cases,

per month of 30 days ..... \$10

per week ..... 30

per day ..... 5

Infectious, mental and maternity cases,

per month of 30 days ..... 130

per week ..... 35

per day ..... 6

Suitable meals and accommodation must be provided.

## THE CHINESE TELEGRAPH.

An Imperial Rescript has been issued sanctioning the proposed nationalization of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph service as indicated in my previous letter, writes the Peking correspondent of the *N. C. D. News* on 20th ult. The Chinese merchants who hold shares of the service at Shanghai are still opposing the scheme. But their effort will not bear fruit.

The telegraphic system, which badly needs overhauling and enlargement, is clearly destined to become a Government concern. Cheng Pih, President of the Ministry of Posts and Communications, intends to raise the needed funds through the newly established Chiaotung Yinghong, or Bank of Communications. But in view of the general loss of confidence, and the extreme emptiness of the Imperial Exchequer it is doubtful whether the proposed reforms, which require at least \$2,000,000, can be effectively carried out even when the Ministry does secure full control of the service. It is believed that the charges will first be reduced by three-tenths their present rate, because Cheng Pih thinks that it will be too difficult to reduce them by one-half all at once.

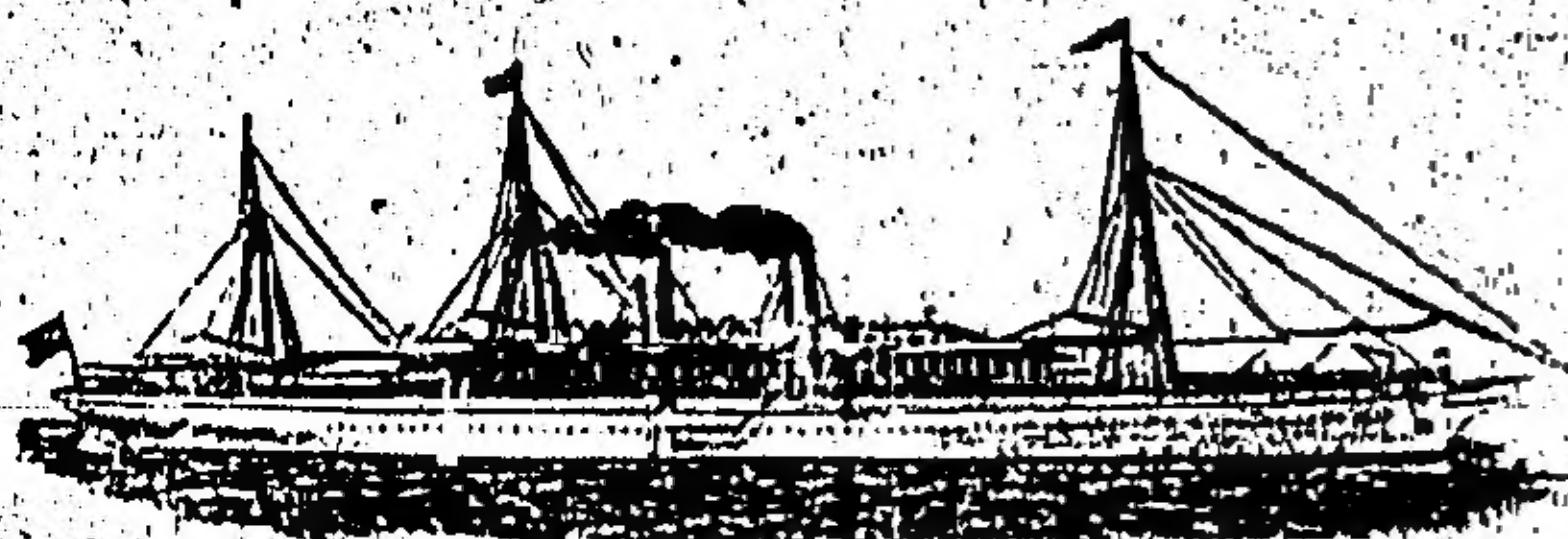
Hongkong, 4th July, 1908. [630]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this day REMOVED our OFFICE from No. 1

## Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that Maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.  
12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, July 11th	Aug. 4th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, July 25th	Aug. 15th
"GLENFARG"	3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th	Sept. 6th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000		
"LENNOX"	3,700		
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000		

"S.S. "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" are Freighters only and do not carry Passengers.  
"EMPEROR" steamships depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE," "LENNOX" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE; calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOREA, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBECO with the Company's New Palatial EMPRESS Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. GRADOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c., Corner Fidder Street and Praja, Opposite Blaik Pier

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## (PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	YATSHING	1st, WED'DAY, 6th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	THURSDAY, 9th July, Noon.
MANILA	YUBNSANG	FRIDAY, 10th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE	KUTSANG	1st, WED'DAY, 15th July, Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 17th July, 4 P.M.
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA, NAMSANG	SATURDAY, 18th July, Noon.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kutang*, *Namsang* and *Fookang* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai, and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moi to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin it at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chao-fu, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 4th July, 1908.

(10)

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

## FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	SINGAN	5th July, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	KIUXIANG	5th "
AMOV, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KAIPONG	5th "
SWATOW, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, TIENTSIN	KUEIHOW	6th 4 P.M.
MANILA	TAMING	7th "
SHANGHAI	HANGHOW	7th "
HAIPHONG	LIMAN	8th 9 A.M.
AMOV & NEWCHWANG	KWEIYANG	9th 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY	TAIYUAN	3rd Aug.
ISLAND & OTHER AUSTRALIAN PORTS		

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1908.

(10)

## HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon midships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

## CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 18th July, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 4th July, 1908.

(10)

## Shipping—Steamers.



## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

## STEAM

FOR STRAITS, Ceylon, Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, Mediterranean Ports, Plymouth and London.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.)

## THE Steamship

## " MALTA."

Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 11th July, at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo to the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *China*, 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Archie*, due in London on 23rd August, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1908. [61]

## NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

## BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain.	Sailing.
<i>Savaria</i>	6,252	Shotton	3rd July.
<i>Kumeria</i>	6,233	Cowley	16th Aug.
<i>Swallow</i>	9,066	Roberts	12th Sept.
<i>Tramonti</i>	9,066	Garlick	6th Oct.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION.

ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. *Savaria* and *Tramonti* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensure steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

\* Steerage Passengers only.

## PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

General Agents.

Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [61]

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## FOR BOSTON and NEW YORK:

S.S. "SURUGA" ..... 18th July.

For Freight and further Information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1908. [61]

## STEAM TO CANTON.

## THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" ... Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI" .... Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity, Electric Fans in First-Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey .... \$4.

Meals ..... \$1.25 back

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LTD.

and

SHIU ON S.S. CO., LTD.

No. 8 Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1908. [61]



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie &amp; Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALU.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE PERCENT. QUOTATION, MAY 31, 1908 YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	125,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$20,000,000	\$2,000,387	{ Final of £2 on old, and £1.10/- on new shares for 1-year ending 31.12.07 .....	51 %	£750 London £78.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	99,025	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$15,000,000	510,223	£2 (London 3/6) for 1903 .....	...	£51
MARINE INSURANCES.				{ \$1,500,000 \$20,000,000 \$401,059 \$125,000	508	\$20 for 1906 .....	81 %	\$20
Ganton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$120	\$10	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 48,042	Tls. 204,424	Interim of 7/10 ex 2/5 for 1907 .....	6 %	Tls. 771
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ \$3,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	52,500.00	{ Final of \$14 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$31 for 1907 .....	51 %	\$700
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	\$120	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	52,500.00	{ Final of \$14 making \$45 for 1906 and Interim of \$31 for 1907 .....	51 %	\$700
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	550,763	\$1. and bonus \$3 for 1906 .....	91 %	\$150 buyers
FIRE INSURANCES.				{ \$1,000,000 \$140,000 \$140,000	572,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906 .....	81 %	\$60 buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$10	\$1,000,000	572,432	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1906 .....	81 %	\$60 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$120	\$10	\$1,343,941	512,007	\$27 for 1906 .....	81 %	\$60 buyers
SHIPPING.								
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$7,000	51,035	\$1. for 1906 .....	...	...
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$50	\$20,000	Nil.	\$4 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	101 %	\$15 \$38
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	\$20,000	516,437	{ \$1. for 1st half-year making in all \$21 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	78 %	\$20 buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) Do. (Deferred)	62	£5	£5	\$20,000	52,644	{ \$1. for 1906 @ ex 2/5 = \$1.24 per share .....	51 %	\$42 buyers \$20 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited Do. (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 75,000 \$400,000 \$1,000	Tls. 14,510	{ Final of Tls. 18 making Tls. 50 for 1907 .....	78 %	Tls. 45 sellers Tls. 52 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	\$1,000	512,370	{ Second interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for \$1.00) for year ending 10.4.10 8 .....	41 %	\$25 \$15
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000	508	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.10 8 .....	31 %	\$25 \$15
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	1,000	£10	£10	\$1,000	Tls. 6,869	Final of Tls. 18 making Tls. 5 for 1907 .....	121 %	Tls. 49 sellers
REFINERIES.								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	1,000	100	100	Dr. 5279,371	48 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	...	\$130	
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	Dr. 5135,131	48 for 1907 .....	...	...	
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	£10	£10	\$1,000	Dr. 5135,131	48 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	...	...
MINING.								
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	100,000	£1	£1	\$1,000	511,556	Interim of 1/6 (No. 10 for account 1908) .....	78 %	Tls. 151
Rabob Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	50,000	£1	£1	\$1,000	511,556	No. 12 of 1/- = 48 cents .....	...	\$7
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODDOWNS.								
Fenwick (Gko.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$5	\$53,601	53,720	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	...	113
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	65,000	£5	£5	\$1,000	53,556	Final of \$1.14 making \$31 for 1907 .....	78 %	\$50
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	£5	£5	\$1,000	544,442	Final of \$4 making \$6 for 1907 .....	71 %	\$102
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000,000	510,459	Interim of Tls. 21 for six months ending 1. 31st October, 1907 .....	6 %	Tls. 81 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	\$1,000	510,459	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907 .....	78 %	Tls. 221
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.								
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 6,531	Tls. 6 for 1907 .....	5 %	Tls. 101 sales
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$30,000	510,958	\$28 for year ending 30.6.07 .....	112 %	\$20 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	\$31,000	510,958	\$28 for 1906 .....	...	\$12 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$36,000	512,370	525 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	81 %	190
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$250,000	513,915	Final of \$3 making \$7 for 1907 .....	7 %	\$100 sellers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	\$217,125	514,631	Final of \$3 making in all \$7 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	61 %	\$102
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	\$50,000	515,331	50 cents for 1907 .....	61 %	\$204
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000	515,331	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 4 for 1907 .....	61 %	Tls. 322 sellers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	none	515,411	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07 .....	61 %	\$48
COTTON MILLS.								
Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 150,000	518,807	Tls. 21 for year ended 31.10.1907 .....	41 %	Tls. 57 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	Tls. 150,000	518,807	50 cents for year ended 31.12.07 .....	41 %	\$11 sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 150,000	518,807	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 X) .....	...	Tls. 66
Laon-keng-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	none	518,807	Tls. 8 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 85
Soy-Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 28,357	518,807	Tls. 50 for 1906 .....	...	Tls. 243
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,004	12/6	12/6	\$1,499	519,188	1/3 per share for 1906 .....	9 %	\$71
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	£12	£12	\$25,000	519,188	\$1.20 for 1907 .....	112 %	\$102
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	£10	£10	\$25,000	519,188	60 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	...	161
Do. Do. special shares	50,000	£10	£10	\$25,000	519,188	80 cents for 1907 .....	81 %	\$91
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	£10	£10	\$25,000	519,188	50 cents for 1907 .....	61 %	\$20
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	£7½	£6	\$25,000	52,074	\$1.30 for year ending 31.7.07 .....	112 %	\$102
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	£10	£10	\$12,000	519,078	Final of 75 cents making in all \$1.14 for 1907 .....	112 %	\$102
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	£10	£10	\$5,000	519,078	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07 .....	10 %	\$12 buyers
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	£10	£10	\$186,000	519,078	\$2 for year ending 28.2.08 .....	10 %	120 sellers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	£10	£10	none	519,321	1/2 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.08 .....	71 %	\$16
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	£15	£15	\$120,000	519,321	Final of \$15 making in all \$19 for 1907 .....	81 %	\$225 buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	63,000	£10	£10	none	519,321	Final of \$1.20 making in all \$1.20 for 1907 .....	8 %	\$125 buyers
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouw- exploitatie in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Tls. 147,500	519,321	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter .....	62 %	Tls. 527 buyers
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	Tls. 27,603	519,321	50 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on 1/- paid shares for year ending 30.4.08 .....	4 %	\$14
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	\$5,000	519,471	50 cents for 1907 .....	52	\$12
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 100	none	519,471	None .....	...	58
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Nil.	519,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1907 .....	61 %	Tls. 113 buyers
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 24,830	519,603	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1907 .....	162 %	Tls. 85 sellers
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,850	£20	£20	Tls. 75,000	519,603	Final of Tls. 9 making in all Tls. 14 for 1907 .....	...	T

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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### NOTICE:

All communications intended for publication in "The HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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### BIRTH:

On June 1, 1908, at Port Edward, Weihaiwei, the wife of ROBERT WALTER, Colonial Civil Service, of a son.

### MARRIAGE:

On June 18, 1908, at the Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, DONALD, son of Donald MacDonald, Greenock, & CATHERINE CRAWFORD, daughter of William Beirne, Ardross, Kelvinside, Glasgow.

### DEATHS:

On June 18, 1908, ALFRED ADOLPHUS Krause, of West Germany, Captain formerly of Royal Naval Service. (By Telegram.)

On the 18th instant, NO. 54, Lower Boundary Street, Adyar, Madras, India, died JOHN MURRAY, author of "The Life of Mahatma Ghandi," and other works.

### (The Hongkong Telegraph)

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

### AMERICAN TRADE-MARKS IN JAPAN.

(27th June.)

America has taken time by the forelock in negotiating a treaty with Japan on the question of trade-marks. By this time our allies must be considerably aware of the laudable which have been freely submitted regarding infringement of international trade-marks, and the new arrangement with the United States marks a step in advance. The new treaty has reference to trade-marks in China and Korea, or at least to those territories over which Japan has actual or nominal control. The treaty having reference to Korea sets forth that the Japanese Government shall cause to be enforced there the laws and regulations relative to inventions, designs, trade-marks and copyrights similar to those at present existing in Japan. These laws and regulations are to be applicable to American citizens in Korea equally as to Japanese and Korean subjects, and the U.S. Government engages that in case of the infringement by American citizens of copyrights, trademarks, or designs, such citizens shall be under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Japanese Court in Korea. In this particular America has waived her extra-territorial rights, but an impression that she had given up all her rights which has become current, must here be corrected. She still maintains her extra-territoriality in all other respects. Trademarks, etc., which have been registered or duly patented in Japan by citizens of the United States prior to the enforcement of these laws and regulations, shall without further procedure be entitled to the same protection in Korea as is or may hereafter be there accorded to the same industrial and literary properties similarly patented or registered by Japanese or Korean subjects. Inventions, etc., duly patented or registered in the United States by citizens or subjects of the two parties or by Korean subjects prior to the operation of the present convention shall similarly be entitled to patent or registration in Korea without the payment of any fees, provided the inventions, designs, trademarks, and copyrights are of such a character as to permit of their patent or registration under the laws and regulations above mentioned, and provided further that such patent or registration is effected within a period of one year after this convention comes into force. The Japanese Government engages to extend to American citizens the same treatment in Korea in the matter of protection of their commercial names as they enjoy in the dominions and possessions of Japan under the Paris Convention of March 20, 1883. Hong marks shall be considered to be commercial names. The treaty with regard to China provides for the protection of trademarks, designs, etc., against infringement as is accorded in the dominions and possessions of the contracting parties. In case of infringement in China by a citizen or subject of any of the parties, the aggrieved party shall have in the competent territorial or consular courts the same rights and remedies as citizens or subjects of such contracting party. The Convention of 1883 in the matter of protection of commercial names is to be applied, and it is agreed that the present treaty shall be enforced so far as applicable in any other country in which either contracting party may exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction. Any person amenable to the provisions of this convention who possesses at the time it comes into force merchandise bearing an imitation of a trade mark owned by another person and entitled to protection under the convention, shall remove or cancel such false trademark or withdraw such merchandise from the market in China within six months from the date of the enforcement of this convention. Unauthorized reproductions by the citizens or subjects of one contracting party prior to the operation of this convention of the works of literature and art as well as photographs of the citizens or subjects of the other party, published after 10th May, 1906, and entitled to protection in virtue of this convention, shall be withdrawn from sale or circulation in China within one year from the date of the enforcement of this convention.

(28th June.)

The report of the departmental committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the bankruptcy law and its administration was issued on 23rd ult. and abd. gave of interest to readers in Hongkong who favour the idea of the registration of partnerships. The document is one which contains a number of highly important recommendations. The committee hold it expedient that the law should be altered so as to provide that all the acts or defaults of a debtor, which are now or hereafter may be, made offences under all Debtor's Acts and the Bankruptcy Act, be made punishable on summary conviction before magistrates, and that the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Act be made applicable to these offences, and that in every case in which an order of a Bankruptcy Court for the prosecution is made on the application of a creditor, and based on his right, the Court should have power to authorize him to conduct the prosecution before the court of summary jurisdiction. The committee also recommend that the establishment of new companies there will naturally an increase of products of all kinds, and the export trade, notwithstanding the various obstacles which it is proposed will be placed in the way of the new companies, will be increased.

(29th June.)

The report of the departmental committee appointed by the Board of Trade to inquire into the bankruptcy law and its administration was issued on 23rd ult. and abd. gave of interest to readers in Hongkong who favour the idea of the registration of partnerships. The document is one which contains a number of highly important recommendations. The committee hold it expedient that the law should be altered so as to provide that all the acts or defaults of a debtor, which are now or hereafter may be, made offences under all Debtor's Acts and the Bankruptcy Act, be made punishable on summary conviction before magistrates, and that the provisions of the Summary Jurisdiction Act be made applicable to these offences, and that in every case in which an order of a Bankruptcy Court for the prosecution is made on the application of a creditor, and based on his right, the Court should have power to authorize him to conduct the prosecution before the court of summary jurisdiction. The committee also recommend that the establishment of new companies there will naturally an increase of products of all kinds, and the export trade, notwithstanding the various obstacles which it is proposed will be placed in the way of the new companies, will be increased.

### (The Hongkong Telegraph)

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1908.

### AMERICAN TRADE-MARKS IN JAPAN.

(27th June.)

The official statement it will be seen is not elaborate as it might be. Nisling is said of the numerous bank failures consequent on wild speculations on the amalgamation of commercial companies which have never fructified, but naturally no Government worthy of the name is inclined to echo the unfortunate legend of "whaling fish," and for all practical purposes the official record completely presents the condition of affairs which followed that period of wild-cat抱負. With regard to foreign trade the total volume in 1907 reached the very respectable figure of \$1,000,000,000 (\$14,877,049), an increase of \$1,000,000,000 (\$14,865,557) on the volume in the preceding year which was \$1,000,000,000 (\$14,865,459). On taking the imports and exports separately, we find the volume of exports was \$1,300,000,000 (\$14,865,459), an increase of 18 per cent. in the preceding year which was \$1,000,000,000 (\$14,865,459), while the imports amounted to \$940,000,000 (\$14,865,754), an increase of yes \$6,000,000 (\$14,865,866) or 68 per cent. in the preceding year which came up to yes \$18,000,000 (\$14,865,866). A comparison of the import and export shows an excess of the former amounting to yes \$6,000,000 (\$14,865,866). In 1906, after the restoration of peace the market had recovered and moreover as the economic world in Europe and America was in a favourable condition, it led to the activity of the Japanese export trade, and the long succession of excess of imports over exports was the result. At the beginning of 1907 it was believed that the same tendency would be continued and that the year would show a more or less excess of exports. But the events belied these expectations. The export trade, it is true, made from the beginning of the year a very favourable progress; but from September the depreciation of silver became more and more accentuated and dealt a heavy blow to the trade of Japan in China, trade, the depreciation of copper in the latter half of the year seriously affected the export of that metal, and finally the great panic which took place in the United States in October and November resulted in the reduction of the sale of raw silk to that country. Thus, from these various causes the export trade in 1907 was at the season when that trade is usually most prosperous, in an exactly opposite condition and

their exertions will be allowed to go unrewarded. We have said nothing regarding the contributory aid of the European community in this Colony, because we are of opinion that their response to the call for funds will be made manifest at the *ai fratre* bazaar which opens on Friday next week.

#### WHY NOT THE GOVERNOR?

None will gainsay the meritorious character of the action of the Chinese coxswain and crew of the steam launch *Kam Shun* in proceeding to the rescue of the drowning passengers of the ill-fated *Fowey*, when that vessel was wrecked near Cap-sul-mui on the 8th of June last. The gallantry of the Chinese on that occasion was so marked that the Government felt bound to take official cognisance of the fact, and by the authority of His Excellency the Governor it was decided that gold medals should be struck in their honour and presented to them, in commemoration of their deed, and as a token to the crews of other native vessels that similar bravery in the future would be as fittingly recognised. All this is as it should be, for no one in this Colony, whose main interests are bound up with the sea, can tell when he may have recourse to the life-saving exertions of the native population. When the announcement was first made, it was stated that the presentation of the medals would take the form of a public ceremony, at which the modest heroes would be congratulated on their prowess, which was all the more worthy of being commended because it lacked the slightest suspicion of being actuated by anything like self-interest or self-glorification. That decision was the more to be appreciated because it was in direct contradistinction to the usual hole-and-corner method of handing out a Bellios imitation of "The Merry Widow's" hat through the medium of a police officer, whose duty consisted of handing over the circular trophy and receiving a receipt in exchange. When the last batch of medalists came to receive their decorations, the presentation ceremony took place in the Legislative Council chamber, His Excellency the Governor performing the gracious and pleasant duty of making glad the hearts of the shy recipients. On the present occasion the directors of the Tung Wa Hospital were largely responsible for the movement which has led to a proposed recognition of the gallantry of the coxswain and crew of the *Kam Shun* and it was only right in these circumstances that the presentation ceremony should take place in the Hospital itself, and that it should be of a public character. So far so good, but it is to be feared that much of the *et alia* which would otherwise attach to the proceedings will be lost owing to the absence of His Excellency Sir Frederick I'gard from the function. It is stated that His Excellency was approached on the subject, but, owing to the pressure of official business, felt unable to accede in the proposal that he should preside when the medals were being distributed and delegated the duty to his subordinate the Registrar-General. No doubt the Registrar-General is a most estimable person gifted with all the graces essential in one who essayed to adorn the chief position at such a function, but he is not the Governor. He is not even representative of the European community, who are equally desirous of honouring these humble seamen as the Chinese themselves. Consequently the function will be robbed of much of the value and importance with which it would have been invested had His Excellency the Governor found it possible to spare the time necessary for the performance of such an exceptional and notable event as the presentation of medals for life-saving to Chinese lauchmen. Perhaps if this point of view were brought to the attention of His Excellency the Governor he might reconsider his decision to delegate his prerogative to an official in the Government service, and, recalling his first judgment, voice in person the sentiments of the Colony on the act which has won the praise of the European and Chinese communities. The Chinese are peculiarly sensitive to the nice distinction which marks the difference between a reward presented by the Governor himself, and a gift handed over by a junior official who is regarded more in the light of a magistrate than a benefactor. If it were necessary the date of the presentation ceremony could be so arranged as to fit in with the necessities of His Excellency's official duties, so that all parties might be made happy for once in a while.

#### AN EXTRAORDINARY ALLEGATION.

(3rd July.) The following extraordinary paragraph appears in the *Japan Mail*.

"The boycott at Hongkong being still vigorous, the Governor of the Colony has issued a proclamation, strictly forbidding all meetings in connection with the boycott and all public discussions tending to promote or perpetuate it. It is very satisfactory to find His Excellency taking this course, for the measure will tend in some degree to mitigate the animosity felt in Japan in connection with the attitude of foreign local merchants. That these latter have persistently fomented the boycott has been so repeatedly reported from China that the story has obtained universal credence in Japan, and has caused no little chagrin. It is justly felt that in a matter of this kind all nations *sic!* should combine to disown the method of retaliation which, though to-day directed against Japan, may to-morrow be directed against Germany or England or any other Western Power, and was actually directed yesterday against America. The Japanese are not saying much about this phase of the business, but they feel it keenly cannot be doubted by anyone who is in close touch with them, and for our own part we must say that such a method of competition refuses to be reconciled with any principle of fairness. The decided action of the Governor of Hongkong will therefore have a good effect."

In the course of his criticism of the *Japan Mail's* extraordinary allegation, the *Boke Chronicle* remarks:—"This is the basis on which this charge against British merchants is made,

the fomentation of the boycott against Japan by merchants in Hongkong having been repeatedly reported from China; the story has obtained universal credence in Japan; consequently, being so repeatedly reported it must be true, and such a method of competition is strongly to be deprecated." That is to say, repeated statements in Japanese papers that a certain thing has occurred is a proof that it has really taken place. It is an extraordinary method of reasoning." Moreover, no such proclamation has been gaisted in Hongkong. The amount of confidence to be placed on those statements may be judged from the fact that in one Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. were accused of assisting the boycott with a large sum of money, and the interesting information was added that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. was a German firm. Unless with the deliberate object of stirring up strife, it is difficult to understand why the *Japan Mail* should go out of its way to issue an alleged proclamation by the Governor of Hongkong, of which it approves, to make this unfounded attack on merchants here, thus encouraging the vernacular journals to believe that the advice given Japanese merchants in Kobe by Count Okuma—that advantage should be taken of Indian resentment to push the sale of Indian goods—was *mutatis mutandis*, being actually carried into effect in Hongkong by British merchants. The *Japan Chronicle* concludes its very impartial criticism thus:—"It is fortunate that the *Japan Mail* is not published within the limits where extra-territoriality prevails, for we are not sure that the paragraph we have quoted would not be sufficient under a British Order in Council to prove a charge of exciting enmity between the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the subjects of His Majesty the King of England."

#### Telegrams.

#### "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

#### FRANCE AND CHINA.

#### THE YUNNAN INCIDENT.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th June. The Chinese Minister to Paris has reported to the Waiwupu that the French Government maintains the firmness of its attitude in regard to its demands for reparation arising out of the Yunnan frontier incident.

#### OLD MONUMENTS.

#### PRISERVATION DESIRED.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th June. H.E. Chang Chih-tung has issued instructions to all the Provincial Authorities ainst the desirability of securing the preservation of all old monuments.

#### CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

#### SHANGHAI AGENTS APPOINTED.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th June. The Ministry of Posts and Communications has directed Chow Kam Chang and Li Han Yau, the president and vice-president respectively of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, together with Chong Man Yin, director-general of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in Shanghai, to act as Government agents for the collection of shares in the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

#### DATE OF OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th June. It is reported that, on the 24th inst., the Grand Councillors arrived at a decision in regard to the date for the establishment of parliament for China.

Imperial sanction will be sought for the universal announcement, at an early date, of the period within which constitutional government will be granted within the Empire.

#### A HONGKONG BANK LOAN.

#### TO H.E. CHANG PIK.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 26th June. The Ministry of Posts and Communications has borrowed one million taels from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

H.E. Chang Pik, president of the Ministry, signed the bond on the 24th inst.

#### AN EXPENSIVE GUEST.

#### COST OF THE LLAMA'S VISIT.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th June. The Governor of Shaanty Province reports that the Llama is abounding at the Ng-toi Hills.

It costs \$1,000 a day for provision and stores for him and his retinue.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

#### WHEN TO BE GRANTED.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th June. At the meeting of the Grand Councillors on the 26th inst., to discuss the question of Constitutional Government, some Ministers were in favour of granting it within a period of five years while others agreed to ten.

All, however, were of the opinion that a parliament should be instituted.

#### CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

#### THE NATIONALISATION SCHEME.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th June. Upon receipt of the telegram from the shareholders of the Chinese Telegraph Administration resisting the nationalisation scheme, the Ministry of Posts and Communications proposes to offer a higher price for the shares in order to obviate further opposition.

Later. The National Bank of China, in Shanghai, has been instructed by the Ministry of Posts and Communications to start getting in shares in private ownership of the Chinese Telegraph Administration.

#### SUGAR.

#### PROPOSED INCREASE OF DUTY.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th June. It is proposed by the local authorities in Anhui province to increase the duty on sugar.

As, however, the sugar trade is chiefly in the hands of foreigners, a strong protest has been made against the proposal.

#### OLD MONUMENTS.

#### PROTECTION DESIRED.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th June. The Chinese Minister to Paris has issued instructions to all the Provincial Authorities ainst the desirability of securing the preservation of all old monuments.

#### CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.

#### SHANGHAI AGENTS APPOINTED.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 28th June. On the 27th inst., their Majesties the Empress Dowager and the Emperor had a long conference with their Excellencies Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih-kai, Tsai Chink and Luk Chung-nam (members of the Grand Council) on the subject of constitutional government.

#### RETRENCHMENT.

#### 500 OFFICIALS DISCHARGED.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 29th June. The Governor of Kwantung Province has instituted a retrenching campaign.

It is reported that more than 500 officials have been discharged from service.

#### WEST RIVER FLOOD.

#### PROVINCES TO CONTRIBUTE TO RELIEF FUND.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 29th June. As the result of a communication dispatched by His Excellency Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of Canton, reporting the disastrous effects of the recent floods in the two Kwangs, the Central Government has taken prompt measures to provide relief for the sufferers.

Telegrams have been sent to the various Provincial Governments requesting them to raise funds immediately in order that the victims of the catastrophe may be relieved.

#### CHINA AND SWEDEN.

#### COMMERCIAL TREATY SIGNED.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 29th June. The Waiwupu has drawn up a Commercial Treaty between China and Sweden.

An Imperial edict has been issued directing H.E. Yuan Feng, vice-president of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to sign the Treaty.

#### PARLIAMENT FOR CHINA.

#### OPENING DATE.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 29th June. A memorial has been presented to their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager by the Grand Councillors on the subject of the proposed date for the opening of a parliament for China.

It is proposed to defer action until the tenth month of this year when, on the occasion of the birth of the Empress Dowager, the date will be universally proclaimed.

#### BOATMAN CUTS HIS THROAT.

#### FAMILY DISPUTE THE CAUSE.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 30th June. T. E. Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih-kai and other members of the Grand Council at Peking held another conference on the subject of the proposed adoption of constitutional government by China.

The majority of the Grand Councillors approved, however, of the views of the pro-

posal to inaugurate a parliament in five years' time.

#### CHINESE CITIZANS ABROAD.

#### COST OF MAINTENANCE INCREASED.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 30th June. The Waiwupu recently memorialised the Throne on the subject of the cost of maintenance of Chinese Legations in foreign countries, and proposed that additional expenditure should be authorised in accordance with the dignity befitting the representatives of the Empire abroad.

In response, the Board of Revenue has sanctioned an increase in the expenditure to the extent of 30 per cent.

#### STRIKE AT NINGPO.

#### TRADERS' PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Shanghai, 30th June. The traders people of Ningpo have gone on strike, it is reported, as a protest against the continued loss sustained by them owing to the diminution in the purchasing power of the copper cash.

[For sometimes there has been a platform of subsidiary copper coins in Ningpo and the result of the enormous output of the Provincial Mint and much dissatisfaction has been expressed by the traders owing to the loss they sustain by the discounting of these coins. The strike referred to in the telegram is therefore, in all likelihood, the outcome of that feeling.—Ed.]

#### HEAT IN PEKING.

#### EMPEROR DOWAGER PROSTRATED.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 1st July. The heat in Peking is intense. The Emperor's condition is worse in consequence.

It is reported that the Empress Dowager is also prostrated by the heat.

#### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

#### CENSUS TAKEN.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 1st July. A census of Peking has been taken with a view of enforcing compulsory education.

If the scheme is successful, it will be extended to the other provinces.

#### SHORAGE OF FUNDS.

#### BOARD OF CIVIL AFFAIRS IMPECUNIOUS.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 1st July. The Board of Civil Affairs has run out of its funds.

Application has been made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce for financial assistance.

#### RETRENCHMENT.

#### ABOLITION OF SINCEURES.

#### [By courtesy of the "Sheung Po".]

Peking, 1st July. The Imperial Government has issued instructions to the Viceroy and Governors of all provinces that special efforts should be made to dispense with all unnecessary officials with a view to retrenchment.

#### STORM IN PEKING.

**The "Powan" Disaster.****MASTER AND SECOND MATE REPRIMANDED.****CLOSING INCIDENTS OF THE CASE.**

June 27th.

The verdict arrived at by the Court of Inquiry which was held to consider the circumstances surrounding the disaster which befell the steamship *Powan* on the 8th instant, was that the master should be "severely" reprimanded, while the second mate was "reprimanded."

The Court sat at nine o'clock, but owing to the absence of Mr. Robson, who was the second engineer of the *Powan*, who had his name obtained another position on a Manx boat, and whose evidence was very material to the case, the Court adjourned for an hour in order that the witness might be able to attend. At ten o'clock, Mr. Robson was present and gave his evidence, which we submit below.

The Harbour-master (Comdr. Basil Taylor, R.N.), presided. The Assessors were—Lieut. Henry Butterworth, R.M., H.M.S. *Tamar*; Captain James Page, R.M. Yingling; Captain Edison Stewart Crowe, R.A. Kinsgland; and Captain Thomas Alexander Mitchell, R.A. *Flock Sang*.

**EVIDENCE BY THE SECOND ENGINEER.**

J. Robson, second engineer of the *Powan*, was the last witness called. He testified to the fact, that, on the night of the 8th instant, when the *Powan* left the wharf, he was in the engine-room. The order first was "slow ahead," and later "half speed." It was about fifteen minutes after leaving the wharf that the order for "full speed" was given.

The Court—Was the speed altered after that?

Witness—Yes.

What was it?—Half speed.

How long after that did she strike?—About two minutes.

Will you describe what took place in the engine-room after she struck?—I felt three bumps.

The first bump was not a hard one?—Not very.

Yes?—Immediately after she struck, the telegraph rang "full speed ahead."

The witness then proceeded to describe the scene that followed the bumping. Water, he said, rushed into the engine-room in great volumes. An attempt was made to set the pumps out.

The Court—Weren't the pumps out at all?

Witness—No.

You say the chief engineer was in the engine-room? Did he start the pumps?—I don't know.

For all you know he may have?—He may have.

And then what happened?—The plates started to buckle.

About how long after the grounding did you notice the water nearly up to the fires?—About two minutes.

After the engines had been put "full speed ahead" did you get any further signals?—Yes. What was it?—"Stand by."

No further signals after that?—No.

Were the engines still going?—Yes.

Had your staff of firemen gone to the deck before you?—I think so.

By Lieutenant Butterworth—Had the pumps been started would they be sufficient to keep the water out?—No, sir. It was nothing like it.

Was the telegraph in working order all the time you were in the engine-room?—Yes.

Did you get any verbal orders from the deck?—No.

No message about engines?—No, sir.

By Captain Black—You said you had orders to go "half speed" before she struck?—Yes.

Captain Black—I am not aware of having given that signal.

The Court—You are quite certain about that?

Witness—Am.

Captain Black stated that he could not understand the witness's statement regarding the alleged lack of signals. He said, no orders were given the ship would have sunk in the middle of the Pass.

(To the witness)—You had no orders for stopping the ship?—No.

The last order you said was "stand by?"—Yes.

The Court was here cleared.

On being re-opened, Captain Black was called upon to make a statement.

He stated that he wanted to corroborate his previous statement. Furthermore, he wanted to say that on Sunday afternoon he went out to verify the point and to locate the place where the *Powan* sank.

The Court—Had you been where you thought you were.

Captain Black—Yes.

The Captain then proceeded to explain the exact position where the *Powan* struck by the chart. He added also that from previous experience after a heavy rain the ebb tide was abnormally strong in those parts. He drew the Court's attention to the fact, as he had stated before, that the pilot was at the wheel instead of at his post.

Again the Court was cleared; this time for the decision to be arrived at.

**THE FINDING.**

After about twenty minutes the Court was re-opened, and the finding was read by the Harbour-master, as follows:

We find that the British steamer *Powan*, official number 68,387, of Hongkong, of which Harry Irwin Black, master-mistress, was master, left the wharf of the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamship Company, Hongkong, at nine p.m. on the 8th June, 1908, on a voyage to Canton with a small cargo of 160 bales of paper and 900 other sundry packages, and 172 Chinese passengers. The engines were kept at half speed until the fairway buoys were passed, when a course was set for Cap-sui-min, 10° W. by N. & W. the invariable course adopted, and the engines put to full speed, which should give her about 10.5 knots. Shortly after this the master left the bridge, and, on his return, a few minutes later, he found it was raining, and the land obscured from view. During the passage between the fairway buoys and Cap-sui-min it was twice necessary to alter the course to port to avoid junks. This, however, was compensated for, by keeping her headed a quarter of a point to the north of her course for some minutes after each alteration.

At about 9.40, at which hour it was to be expected that the ship would be nearing Cap-sui-min, land was sighted close under the port bow, and, by the master alone, on the starboard bow. The master not being quite certain of his position, appealed to the pilot—a member of the crew, who had been on the run in the ship, for nineteen years—as to whether the land on the starboard side was Mawan Island, in his opinion. The pilot, unfortunately, was not at his station at a window of the wheel house over the master's hand—but in the temporary absence of the helmsman, had taken the wheel, from which position he was unable to see the land on the starboard bow, and, thinking the master had passed the land on the port bow, which he had seen, had made the thoughtless remark that he had passed the island. 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## THE "Far EASTERN REVIEW"

## HOME GOVERNMENTS AND CROWN COLONIES

With the June issue of the *Far Eastern Review* begins the fifth volume of that admirable trade and engineering publication, which continues to maintain the high standard set in the early days of its career. In the latest number, there is a wide range of articles including a description, with photographs, of the Royal State Railways of Siam, the Hangyang iron and steel works, a glance at Swatow, hydraulic gold mining in Burma and rubber cultivation. The leading editorial is entitled "Home governments and colonies," and it is specially concerned with the recent action of the British Government in deciding to wipe out the opium dens in Hongkong, without consulting the Legislative Council as to the probable results likely to flow from such drastic action. Speaking of the Crown Colonies, the writer in the *Review* trenchantly observes: "The government of these latter is generally marked by crass ignorance and less than no consideration for the wishes of the colonists by the Home Government. Recent events in Hongkong have roused the indignation of the British resident and merchants. It appears that, without warning, the imperial government decided to wipe out the opium trade in the colony without regard to the enormous losses sure to be involved and without consulting the people of Hongkong or even hinting its purpose. Had Hongkong been a city in central Russia the mandate could not have been more arbitrary." The proceedings at the Legislative Council when the question was taken up by Mr. Murray Stewart are summarized and the conclusion is: "Imperial despotism triumphed for the time." So far as we are able to learn the Home Government continues in its former attitude. There were a sufficient number of representatives of the home government at the meeting of the Council to smother any local expression, but the principle will not down." The article proceeds to deal with the resignation of Senator Coutinho, the late Governor of Macao, quoting from the remark which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and finally the conditions prevailing in the Philippines are discussed—an illuminating and most instructive article in every way. Another reference to Hongkong appears under the heading "Hongkong-Manila cattle trade," in connection with the recent protest by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Shaw, Savill and Co., and Butterfield and Swire against the injury done to the export cattle trade of Hongkong by the sluffing and drenching of cattle at the Animal Depot. On this point the *Review* says: "In this connection it might be said that the Philippine Government has been expending millions of dollars in an ineffectual effort to stamp out rinderpest, and the unloading of imported cattle that are either sick and susceptible to disease as a result of the sluffing at Hongkong, did not serve to assist in making this campaign a success. This attitude on the part of the Philippine Government has no motive but the protection of Philippine stock, and there is every reason to believe that satisfactory regulations will be arranged for so that this trade may be encouraged. The action of the Hongkong authorities in promptly suppressing the sluffing process has made a most favourable impression and reflects credit upon the business firms who took the initiative." The *Review* is as discursive and interesting in other respects as ever and certainly cannot be ignored by those connected with the business life of the Far East.

## THE HAKUMEN RAILWAY

## JAPANESE VETO MAINTAINED

Tokio, June 24.—The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking has presented to the Chinese Government the Japanese counter-statement on the Hakumen Railway, to which reference was made in many telegrams in the *North-China Daily News* of June 11. It points out that Japan does not obstruct the development of Chinese territory, and it suggests that a line should be built connecting Hakumen with a point on the South Manchurian Railway. *N.C.D. News.*

## CHINESE BOAT PROCESSION IN SARAWAK

Mr. Khoo Sian Tan, the Sarawak Opium Farmer, recently approached the Government on behalf of the Hokien Chinese Community for special permission to hold a public procession in the township of Kuching on the 24th, 26th and 28th of this month, says the *Sarawak Gazette* of the 16th June.

The arrangements for the procession are in the hands of a Committee of twelve members of the Hokien Community of which Mr. Ong Tiang Swei is President and Misses Khoo Sian Tan and Khoo Siew Jin, the Opium Farmer, are specially importing from Penang the properties, etc., required in order to have everything on the grandest possible scale and make the procession the longest and most gorgeous of any that has yet been seen in Sarawak. The whole of the Hokien Chinese in the State of Sarawak are interested and will take part in the procession which will extend for over a quarter of a mile in length. The Government have promised to supply twelve police constables to guard the procession and keep order on the appointed days. On the 16th the Chinese bands which are to take part will march round the town. For the necessary preparations which have to be made two temporary attap sheds have been erected in the Main Bazaar opposite the shop houses of Menara Swee Ann and Chia Kin respectively. Two theatre buildings have also been put up opposite the Hokien Chinese Temple for waylay performances from the 18th to 20th instant. On the evening of the 28th, the last of the three appointed days, at about 8 p.m. the procession will proceed to Padungan where the Chinese junk which forms the principal figure in the procession will be burnt.

The subscriptions which have been collected all over Sarawak amount, we are informed, to about \$30,000 and will be expended on this procession which is being organized for the benefit of the Country.

The Chinese traders solely hope that by this means the present depression of trade will cease. Since the falling off in prices of jungle and other produce some four years ago things have been getting worse and worse and they trust that after this the health and prosperity of Sarawak will improve by the help of Providence.

With regard to the proposed extension of the International Settlement at Shanghai, the Chinese officials and papers in Peking treat the action of the Shanghai Municipal Council as a mere pretence, and say that if the Wah-wah yields to the pressure of the foreign Ministers, in Peking to grant the required extension, the whole Pacific district and the fine Chinese port (known as Marchant and Peiping) will eventually be annexed. The general opinion is that China will grant the granting of the proposed ex-

## HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB

## THE "THIRD MEETING"

The programme of the third meeting to be held at the Happy Valley, on Saturday, the 4th prox., (weather permitting) is as follows:

1.—4.00 p.m.—THREE QUARTERS OF A MILE FLAT RACE HANDICAP.—For China ponies subscription griffins of this season 1907-1908 and all ponies entered, in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908. Weight for ponies 7 lbs. Extra. Mr. R. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 152 lbs. Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 153 lbs. Mr. H. Morris' Brownberry (late Liegefield), 152 lbs. Dr. J. W. Noble's Baluch (Chief), 141 lbs.

## PROGRESS OF SINGAPORE

Singapore, the gateway of the Orient, is a remarkable instance of the progress derived by the efforts of capable administration, for in the year 1812 there were but 120 sailing vessels entered towards, with a capacity, of 130,000 tons, the figures for 1907 total 10,000 vessels entered of a tonnage of 14,652,228. Singapore lies at the foot of the Malay Peninsula, and in point of tonnage entering the port is now the seventh greatest in the world. It has a most magnificent harbour and a large amount of shipping is being exported to afford sheltered anchorage to vessels. The country is very fertile and rich in ore, while there are no serious floods, seismic disturbance or epidemics as in other Eastern ports. The progress of the Federated Malay States still continues, the country being extensively developed, railways are being constructed, new tin mines opened, while owing to the great European demand for rubber, plantations are being laid out on a most extensive scale. Being at the very extremity of Asia, and commanding the Malacca Straits, the colony will doubtless always remain a great shipping port, as it practically controls the door to China and Japan. The latest shipping statistics are for the year 1906. Distance one mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weight at 7 lbs. Extra. Winners of open race or open griffins race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. 1st prize: A cup presented, and prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. F. B. Deacon's Lys, 146 lbs. Mr. F. B. Deacon's Abstainer, 152 lbs. Mr. H. W. Kenny's Resignation, 154 lbs. Mr. Medicis' Sofano Rose, 154 lbs. Dr. J. W. Noble's Strathairn, 146 lbs.

2.—4.30 p.m.—GYMKHANA STAKES.—Value \$100. Distance one mile. For all China Ponies. Catch weight at 7 lbs. Extra. Winners of open race or open griffins race 5 lbs. extra. Non-winning subscription griffins allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. A cup called the Gymkhana Cup will be presented at the end of the season to be won by the pony scoring most marks in the races for the Gymkhana Stakes at the Gymkhana Meeting during the season, counting 1 point for a first; 2 for a second; and 1 for a third. The benefit of marks already scored to pass with the pony on a sale. Any winner of the race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each win in subsequent starts for the race, but is the event of a pony carrying the penalty not winning 2 lbs. to be deducted next time he starts. Such 2 lbs. to remain deducted until he wins again when he will carry the full penalties without deduction. Penalties accumulative up to 15 lbs. Entrance fee 5s. 2nd prize: \$5. (Half entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Silverlake, 146 lbs. Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 151 lbs. Mr. Davis' Rubber Tree, 151 lbs. Mr. F. B. Deacon's Plym (late Homeward Bound), 146 lbs.

Mr. Dryasdust's Earthquake, 156 lbs. Mr. Dryasdust's Coxcomb, 151 lbs.

Capt. Heathcote's Lancaster Rose, 151 lbs. Mr. R. F. C. Master's Blue Nile, 151 lbs. Mr. F. H. May's Astral, 151 lbs.

3.—4.40 p.m.—WELTER RACE.—Half a mile. For China pony hacks and polo ponies passed as such by the committee of the Club. Catch weight 135. To be ridden by riders who have been the bona fide owners of such ponies for at least one calendar month immediately preceding the Gymkhana and who, have never won an official race in Hongkong or China. Open to members of the Jockey and Polo Clubs and members of both services as well as to members of the Gymkhana Club. Winning ponies in the welter races at the 1st and Gymkhana this season to carry 7 lbs. extra. Entrance fee \$3. 1st prize presented; and prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Silverlake, 146 lbs.

Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 151 lbs.

Mr. Davis' Rubber Tree, 151 lbs.

Mr. F. B. Deacon's Plym (late Homeward Bound), 146 lbs.

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Mr. P. W. Goldring's Wildman, Mr. H. E. Blagot's Blagot Pad.

Mr. H. Laurent's Chicane.

Mr. L. K. Iesson's Soudan (late Forfar).

Mr. E. G. Morel's Kirkunguncon.

Mr. P. R. Webb's Esperanto.

4.—5.00 p.m.—FIVE FURLONGS FLAT RACE.—For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Placed ponies in the Gymkhana Stakes at either of the first two Gymkhana meetings this season barred. Previous winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee 5s. 1st prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. Bruton's Nutmeg, 151 lbs.

Mr. Bruton's Kingston, 151 lbs.

Mr. W. G. Clarke's Gamcock (late Camphor Tree), 149 lbs.

Mr. Davis' Rubber Tree, 151 lbs.

Mr. F. B. Deacon's Plym (late Homeward Bound), 146 lbs.

Mr. Dryasdust's Sidier Roy, 152 lbs.

Mr. J. W. Webb-Bowen's Sabit, 155 lbs.

5.—5.30 p.m.—DESPATCH RACE.—Hongkong Mounted Troop v. Hongkong Gymkhana Club: Four sides. First competitor on each side starts with a despatch to be handed him at starting post, rides half a mile, stops and hands same to second competitor, who rides similar distance and hands same to 3rd competitor and so on to 4th competitor on each side, who must weigh-in over 12 stones; other competitors, catch weights; all China ponies. The first of the two final competitors to hand his despatch to judge at winning post to win competition for his side. Despatch dropped must be picked up by competitor. Each competitor must be unmounted when receiving despatch. Mr. F. B. Deacon has kindly presented four prizes for the winning team.

Troop Team.

Lieut. C. H. Ross.

Trooper W. S. Dupree.

" C. G. Mackie.

" R. F. C. Master.

Gymkhana Club Team.

The Hon. Mr. F. H. May.

Mr. H. F. Hickman.

" G. K. H. Bruton.

" H. E. Large.

6.—6.00 p.m.—ONE MILE FLAT RACE.—For China pony subscription griffins of any season and all ponies entered in the Hongkong Griffin Stakes and/or the Tientsin Stakes at the Hongkong Jockey Club Meeting 1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Placed ponies in the Gymkhana Stakes at either of the first two Gymkhana meetings this season and previous winters at this meeting to carry 3 lbs. extra. Penalties accumulative. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee 5s. 1st prize: A cup presented; and prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

Mr. F. B. Deacon's Abstainer, 148 lbs.

Mr. Hardey's Grey Tick, 159 lbs.

Mr. H. W. Kenny's Resignation, 151 lbs.

Mr. Medicis' Sofano Rose, 152 lbs.

Dr. J. W. Noble's Strathairn, 146 lbs.

7.—6.30 p.m.—ONE MILE AND A QUARTER FLAT RACE.—HANDICAP.—For all China ponies. Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong, Shanghai or Tientsin allowed 5 lbs. Entrance fee 5s. 1st prize: A cup presented; and prize: \$5. (Entrance fees to go to winner.)

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**Hongkong's Sympathy**

**DONATION OF \$30,000 TO RELIEVE FLOOD SUFFERERS.**

**GRAVITY OF THE WEST RIVER CALAMITY OFFICIALLY RECOGNISED.**

The first business before the members of the Legislative Council last Thursday was a resolution submitted by His Excellency the Governor expressing the sympathy of the Colony with the people of Kwangtung and Kwango in the dire calamity which had befallen them owing to the recent West River floods, and submitting the proposal that a sum of \$30,000 be subscribed towards the relief of the sufferers. The resolution was adopted with unanimity, at the detailed report below will show.

His Excellency the Governor said: I rise to propose a resolution which I much regret has not been in the hands of hon. members of this Council earlier. It is a matter of some urgency and it has only been received just in time to place on the table before this meeting. The resolution is in the following terms:

That the Legislative Council of Hongkong desire, on behalf of the community, to convey to the Governor-General of the two Kwang provinces their deep sympathy in the appalling calamity which has overtaken a large part of the population of Kwangtung and Kwango.

It is further resolved that a sum of thirty thousand dollars be disbursed from the General Revenue of the Colony as a donation from the Colony of Hongkong to the Fund for the relief of the sufferers from the recent floods in the Kwangtung and Kwango Provinces.

Hon. members will have seen in the local press and I dare say from other sources as well they have heard of the terrible calamity which has overtaken the inhabitants of the neighbouring provinces in South China with whom this Colony has always maintained close relations. I have not got any authentic information derived from official sources, but I wrote several days ago to the Consul-General at Canton for confirmation of the reports which have reached us. I think it is sufficient for us that the Chinese in Hongkong are fully convinced of the extent of the calamity and the enormous loss of life and the great distress which have been caused by it. They have come forward themselves already and raised large subscriptions with that generosity and that sympathy for distress which we are used to associate with them, and which forms such an admirable staff in the Chinese character.

The Tung Wa Hospital Committee recently—the day before yesterday I think—in a letter to the Hon. the Registrar General in which they

stated that the practice of employing girls under 10 years of age as singing girls commonly known as pi-pac-hai is the cause of much immorality and the ruin of many of the girls.

(3) That the Chairman request the Government to pass a rule forbidding these young girls to appear in public eating houses.

(3) That the Committee invite the officers of all Chinese clubs to attend a meeting in the Chinese Protectorate and request them to assist in this matter by refusing to admit any such young girls to their clubs.

(4) That the Committee appeal through the press for the assistance of the Chinese community in this matter.

(5) That a sub-committee consisting of Messrs Chong Yong Khay and Liang Man Sui appointed to advise the Chairman is carrying out these resolutions.

In pursuance of the resolution a meeting was held yesterday afternoon (23rd) at the Chinese Protectorate to which the Presidents and Secretaries of nearly all the Chinese Clubs in Singapore were invited to attend. About 40 Chinese gentlemen attended, including several members of the Po Leung Kuk Committee.

The Secretary for Chinese Affairs (Mr. Barnes) as Chairman of the Committee, after explaining the object of the meeting informed the gentlemen present that His Excellency the Governor had already made a rule prohibiting these young girls from appearing in the singing halls in Kreta Ayer and in public eating houses and other licensed premises, but to make the prohibition effective the co-operation and assistance of the clubs must be obtained.

Some discussion then ensued, and in the end the meeting unanimously undertook to assist the Po Leung Kuk in the good work it is doing to repeal the law relating to the perversions of widows and orphans and to consolidate the same.

**EXPORTATION OF OPIUM.**

Council went into Committee on the Bill entitled An Ordinance to prohibit the exportation of prepared opium to China.

His Excellency the Governor said this Bill had been held back in order that the Council had an absolute assurance that an Edict had been issued in accordance with the agreement made by the Chinese Government with the Imperial Government. It was now certain that an Edict had been issued.

Council resumed and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

**LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL**

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Thursday. Present—His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Major-General Broadwood, C.B., Hon. Mr. E. B. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. W. Evans Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. L. A. Macpherson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatman, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Capt. R. H. Taylor, R.N. (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. E. A. Irving (Registrar General), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. We York, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, and Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

**ABSENT.**

Hon. Mr. H. A. W. Slade, and Hon. Sir Henry Berkley.

**MINUTES.**

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

**FINANCE.**

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 11).

**FINANCIAL MINUTE.**

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 31 and 32. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

**WIDOWS AND ORPHANS FUND.**

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to provide for the transfer to the Government of Hongkong of the Widows' and Orphans' pension fund and the management and control of the pensions of Widows and Orphans and to consolidate the laws in relation thereto.

In moving the first reading the Colonial Secretary said: In connection with this Bill I beg to lay on the table by your Excellency's direction the correspondence relating to the transfer to the Government of the said fund. That correspondence contains full information on the subject which I will be happy to supplement on the second reading. I regret that this Bill and the paper which accompanies it have not been in the hands of hon. members sooner. The amount of printing—the tables to the Bill are very complicated and required great care—is very heavy and the printing establishment at this season of the year is much overworked and hon. members will excuse the short notice given them. The first reading is only a formality and I trust the Bill will be read a first time to-day.

The Attorney General seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The preamble to the Bill recites that Whereas it is expedient that the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund constituted under the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance 1900 should be transferred to and should vest in the Government of Hongkong and that the said Government should hereinafter receive the contributions of all persons who contribute to the said Fund and also of all such persons as would have thereafter become contributors to the said Fund if this Ordinance had not been passed and should continue to pay all such pensions as may be payable at the commencement of this Ordinance and should pay pensions in respect of such contributions as aforesaid to the widows and orphans of such contributors in manner provided by this Ordinance; And whereas it is expedient that for the purpose of calculating the pensions to be come payable under this Ordinance new tables should be substituted for the tables in the schedule to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance 1900; And whereas it is desirable to repeal the law relating to the pensions of widows and orphans and to consolidate the same.

The Attorney General said: In this chamber I have heard the gratitude of the Colony and I think that neither their long twelve months nor thereabouts of work they may feel legitimately proud that they were the prompting cause of this Bill being inaugurated. I would, however, take objection to one sentence and that was that the Government should now shake hands with their opponents in the good old way which was the custom after a fight. I maintain, gentlemen, that we have never fought. (The Attorney-General—Hear, hear)—that we have had legitimate arguments, that one side has represented their point of view, and that we have examined that point of view, and that the Government has not taken an attitude of hostility towards the other party. For my part I absolutely disclaim any such idea.

The motion was put to the meeting.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed unanimously.

ADJOURNMENT.

There was some discussion on the subject, and it was voted that the adjournment be deferred to the next sitting of the Council. The Governor said: I am sure every member of this Council and the community at large will be pleased to learn that the Government has decided to postpone the adjournment until the 15th instant. This is a very important occasion and it is only fitting that the members of the Council should be present to witness the proceedings.

Mr. Morell—The adjournment is to be deferred to the 15th instant. The Governor said: I am sure every member of this Council and the community at large will be pleased to learn that the Government has decided to postpone the adjournment until the 15th instant. This is a very important occasion and it is only fitting that the members of the Council should be present to witness the proceedings.

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**THE BOAT CHARGE.**

ACCUSED SUPPOSED TO HAVE ABANDONED.

The hearing of the charge against James Carson, known as "the Dog," of the Hongkong Wharf Dock Company Limited, who is accused of abandoning the child of his master, was called on the 2nd instant. The police said that he was accused of having abandoned the child of his master, and that he was wanted for trial.

The first report to be made to the police was by a Chinese woman last evening. She appeared very annoyed, and the magistrate attempted to hide her own folly by telling a tissue of falsehoods. The story was related that the woman had been to the "dog house" the night before, and that she had been beaten up by the dog.

Mr. Morell—I have been told him for the last four days.

Mr. Wood—Do you know where he is?

Mr. Morell—No. The last time I saw him was on Thursday—he last time he was before the Court, he "had not seen him since." I wrote to him to come and see me, but the last time he went back with word that he was not there.

Mr. Wood—Did he tell you what he was doing?

Mr. Morell—He was engaged in a business which he had started up, and he was making a fortune.

Mr. Slade—Yes.

The charges which were contained in about fifteen sheets of foolscap paper, closely typed, were handed to the Court. The charges comprised "many" of obtaining monies under false pretences and falsification of accounts, etc., wit, pay sheets, and larceny.

Proceeding, Mr. Slade stated that the defendant was formerly in charge of the moulding shop. Whenever new men were engaged it was his duty to fix their rate of pay. This was done with the consultation of the Chinese foreman. After engaging a man defendant had to fill in a slip for the direction of the office, showing how much each workman was getting per diem. The prosecution would prove that the defendant's trick was to engage a small boy as apprentice at ten or fifteen cents a day, but on the pay sheets he would be down for \$1.50 a day or more. At the end of the month the money would be handed to defendant to pay his men.

Mr. Morell said he did not think Mr. Slade would be able to prove his case.

Mr. Wood said it was for the information of the Court.

Mr. Slade stated that it was to show how the charges were framed. Contributing, he said that after receiving the "money" which he received from the pay office on his exaggerated pay sheet

## Widows and Orphans Fund.

### GOVERNMENT'S ARBITRARY ACTION.

PUBLIC-OPOSITION FROM THE CIVIL SERVICE.

With the Bill, which was introduced into the Legislative Council last Thursday "to provide for the transfer to the Government of Hongkong of the Widows and Orphans Pension Fund and of the management and control of the pensions of widows and orphans and to consolidate the laws in relation thereto," there was laid before the Council a series of correspondence which passed between the Colonial Government and the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We cannot do more in the present issue than reproduce the "sessional paper" as it was presented to the Legislative assembly.

Repeated reference has been made, during the past three years, in the editorial column of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, to the proposal by Government to transfer the funds to the general revenue of the Colony. On each occasion we combated the proposal as an arbitrary and inequitable one. Our last reference to the subject was made in a lengthy leading article on the 6th April, when we wrote: "We have seen the efforts of the Government been to sweep the Fund out of existence that it is practically certain a further and more drastic attempt will be made at no distant date to secure possession of the Fund and to swallow up the credit balance and the contributions." It is a known fact that the Government are hard pushed to find the revenue to meet the current and necessary expenditure of the Colony, and there is the ever-present fear that the end of our financial difficulties is far from being in sight yet. Indeed, the probability is that we are only on the outer rim of the vortex and have still to experience the real peril of the financial swirl. Be that as it may, the Government look with a hungry eye on this ever-expanding balance, and it is not beyond reason to believe that the Secretary of State for the Colonies watches the Fund with a wolfish glare. For that reason, it is to be expected that another effort will be made to secure the \$31,800 and to administer the scheme through the ordinary official channel, without the distinction of separate identity. Should that attempt be made, we may be certain that it will be carried to a successful conclusion and that the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, as a Fund will become nothing of the past." The attempt we referred to in April has now been made. The following correspondence explains in detail the Government's efforts at securing the absorption of the fund:

Dowling Street,  
6th January, 1907.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 280 of the 15th of November forwarding for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure transcripts of an Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1900.

The pension systems of the Colonies—like that of this country—require, speaking generally, no contribution from the officer towards his own pension and allow nothing to his widow or children after his death. To prevent the possibility of widows and orphans of deceased colonial officials being left destitute through the omission or inability of the latter to make proper provision for them, funds were established—during the eighties and early nineties—in Ceylon, Mauritius, the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Hongkong, Jamaica, Trinidad and British Guiana; and permanent officers were required to contribute 4 per cent of their salaries to the fund. The Government made in effect a large contribution to the fund by agreeing to pay interest at the high rate of 6 per cent on the monies belonging to the fund which were deposited with it. Pensions were paid to widows or orphans of contributors according to pension tables prepared by actuaries based upon the best mortality statistics available.

3. Early in the present century it became evident that the fund system, though necessary to enable the pension system to be started, was not altogether satisfactory, and the policy of successive secretaries of state recently has been to get the Colonial Government to take over the funds and to guarantee the pensions-in return for the 4 per cent contributions. This has been done in the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Jamaica and Trinidad. The Government of British Guiana took over the fund (which was not solvent) but decided to make all new officers insure their lives instead of contributing towards widows' and orphans' pensions. How far this arrangement will prove a success time will show, but its advantages hardly appear to outweigh those of the pension system. In Mauritius decision on the matter has been deferred pending the result of an actuarial investigation of the fund. In Ceylon, where the fund was much larger than in any other Colony and in a prosperous condition, many members of the service, chiefly through a misapprehension of the reasons for, and the effect of, the Government taking over the fund, objected to the measure, and it was finally decided that the fund should be continued so far as existing officers were concerned, but that new officers should not contribute to the fund, the Government instead receiving their contributions and paying the pensions of their widows, thus allowing the old fund gradually to die out for want of new members.

4. The proposal that the Government should take over the fund was first placed before the Hongkong Government by the Secretary of State in July, 1902, and in February 1903, your predecessor wrote stating that the Executive Council and the directors of the fund, unanimously agreed to the adoption of that course. Correspondence followed—mainly as to whether the pension tables recently introduced in Ceylon might properly be adopted in Hongkong when the fund was taken over—but in April, 1905, Mr. Lytton forwarded a draft of an ordinance to effect the transfer of the fund and asked that it might be introduced as soon as convenient, and in March, 1906, I suggested that certain amendments should be made in the Hongkong law so as to bring it into conformity with the more liberal system which prevails in some other colonies as regards the treatment of bachelors and widowers without pensionable children, and this to remedy the system under which such officers were mulcted for the benefit of their married brother officers.

5. The ordinance now before me authorizes the adoption of the new Ceylon pension tables, and confers upon bachelors and widowers without pensionable children the benefits just alluded to, but omits altogether the provisior for the Government taking over the fund and guaranteeing the pensions in view of which the other changes were sanctioned. An explanation of this change of policy I am informed that a small committee under the chairmanship of the Attorney-General had represented to Government that it was the unanimous desire of the contributors that the proposed transfer of the fund should not be made, and that, therefore, the directors of the fund and the Executive Council concurred in advising against the transfer to which they had

previously substantially agreed—and that you thereupon decided to take no further steps in the matter, but simply to leave the other amendments under consideration. I do not understand why this course was taken without previous reference to me, and as I have not been furnished with any explanation as to the nature of the reasons which led the members of the service to object to the transfer of the fund, I am naturally in a somewhat difficult position in dealing with the matter. In the circumstances I can only give my reasons for presenting the proposal trusting that if in Hongkong the objections to it are similar to those which have been brought forward in other colonies such explanations may serve to remove the misapprehensions upon which the objections are based.

6. The Hongkong Widows' and Orphans' Fund was started in 1895. For the calculation of pensions under the system then established three kinds of particulars are required. There must be first the code of rules governing the general constitution of the system, such as that each member shall contribute 4 per cent of his salary or pension for a certain number of years that Government will pay a given rate of interest upon the balances that widows' pensions are to cease on re-marriage, and so on. Secondly, it is necessary to have a table of mortality showing at what ages the contributors and pensioners will die if an average is taken of a large number of individuals. Lastly, from the mortality table and the rules there are deduced by actuarial methods the rates of pension which can properly be paid to the widows or orphans of contributors to the fund, and these pension rates are embodied in pension tables from which, given the amount of contribution and the respective ages of husband and wife, the pension of any individual beneficiary can be ascertained by a more or less simple arithmetical calculation.

7. The accuracy of the pension tables thus depends upon two factors, first the closeness of the approximation of the mortality experienced to that assumed in the mortality table adopted, and secondly the accuracy of the actuarial process by which the pension tables are deduced from the mortality table and the rules of the fund. It may, I think, be assumed that the state of actuarial science is such that the latter factor may be neglected as a source of error when actuaries of high standing like Messrs. Young and Ryan are employed. For practical purposes, therefore, the accuracy of the pension tables depends on how closely the mortality experienced by the fund approximates to that embodied in the table of mortality.

8. When the Hongkong Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund was founded, there were hardly any precise data of the mortality experienced by Government officers and their wives in tropical colonies, and the Northampton table of mortality was accordingly used as the most satisfactory basis then available. Similar funds have, however, been established in several other colonies as mentioned above, and during the last twenty years statistics of the mortality experienced of those funds have become available and a table of mortality has recently been issued after an examination of the data furnished by Ceylon, Jamaica, Trinidad and the Straits Settlements. The actuaries' report on the subject was enclosed in Mr. Chamberlain's despatch No. 447 of the 17th of December, 1903; you will observe from it that the actual number of deaths was compared with the number allowed for by the Barbados Mutual Table, which was considered to afford a good standard for the measurement of the rate of mortality prevailing among a body of persons residing in a tropical climate but otherwise favourably situated; and the result was that the ratio of the actual number of deaths to the number allowed for was .69 among Asiatics and Eurasians, and .70 among Europeans in Ceylon, .66 in Jamaica, .90 in the Straits Settlements, and .1.06 in Trinidad. The actuaries accordingly framed a table on the combined Ceylon and Jamaica experience and recommended the adoption for the Straits Settlements and Trinidad of the Barbados mutual mortality table and of pension tables framed from it.

9. In this investigation the statistics of the Hongkong fund were after careful consideration rejected as being too scanty to furnish any indication of the probable future experience of that fund, and the great difficulty of dealing satisfactorily with so small an institution had previously been emphasized in Mr. Young's report on the valuation of the Fund as it existed on the 31st of December, 1900.

(Signed) ELOIN.

Governor  
Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G., &c., &c.

Government House,  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 11 of the 16th of January on the subject of the Ordinance to amend the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund Ordinance, 1900.

2. The only explanation I can offer of the fact that in 1903 the directors of the fund and the Executive Council agreed to the proposal for the taking over of the fund by the Government, is that neither the then chairman of the fund nor any member of the Executive Council was a contributor. None of the four directors who were contributors raised at the time objection to the transfer, and this being so, the chairman and the Executive Council concluded that there was no opposition to the proposal on the part of the contributors who do not appear to have given the matter detailed consideration.

3. When, however, the Appropriation Bill for 1907—in which the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund was included as revenue, came before the Legislative Council the unofficial members, as has been explained in Sir M. Nathan's despatch No. 243 of the 6th of October, 1903, and No. 283 of the 15th of November last, objected to the inclusion of the fund.

A reference to the report of the majority of the Council forwarded with the first of those despatches will place Your Lordship's

opposition to the remarks made on the subject by Messrs. K. Shaw and G. Stewart, who had been deputed by the unofficial members of Council to review and criticise the Budget for the current year.

4. Prior to the meeting of the Legislative Council referred to, Sir M. Nathan had received representations against the transfer from contributors to the fund; and he, therefore, decided not to introduce the Bill to amend the Ceylon tables in the case of the Hongkong fund not being taken over, as the same applies to the concessions to bachelors and widowers without pensionable children. It must be borne in mind, that, if the fund is not taken over by the Government, it would only be possible to sanction the adoption of such revised tables as the actuary might definitely recommend as suitable for the circumstances of Hongkong.

5. Upon receipt of Your Lordship's despatch under acknowledgement it was with its enclosures printed and circulated among all the contributors to the fund. A meeting of representatives from each department and of the directors of the fund, was subsequently held and was presided over by the treasurer, who is chairman of the directors.

Mr. A. M. Abbott, who is an advocate of the transfer of the fund to the Government, explained the purpose of Your Lordship's despatch, and the question was that it is relieved from the necessity inherent in the old system (of these funds) of contributing 4 per cent compounded interest on surpluses above such ex-

penditure as the amount required to maintain an equilibrium in the fund. The Government's larger burden than was reasonable or necessary. On the other hand, there were to increase that deficit, since the Government contribution would then be calculated on a balance smaller than that needed to meet the future liabilities of the fund; and the Government contribution would therefore be less than the amount required to maintain an equilibrium between the assets and liabilities.

Thus the normal condition of the fund is, I believe, that the assets and liabilities would be in equilibrium, and this unsatisfactory condition would be intensified through the small size of the Hongkong fund.

Besides those indicated above, the policy recommended has other advantages. The necessity for periodic costly and troublesome valuations is avoided. Moreover, the experience of other colonies has shown that where distinct funds with separate accounts exist it is difficult to satisfy the members, who when the assets of the fund have reached a considerable figure, are apt to think that the pensions can be considerably increased by the contributions reduced. On this question of the necessity of the income of the fund in its early years largely exceeding its outgoing, it is to remain solvent, I do not think that I can do better than refer you to the enclosed copy of a memorandum on the subject by Messrs. T. E. Young and G. H. Ryan, the actuaries to the Ceylon fund. If, on the other hand, the fund should on valuation show a deficit, as has occurred in some colonies, hardship and dissatisfaction are liable to be caused by the reductions which would necessarily follow. It is therefore much more satisfactory for all parties that the Government should take the responsibility and guarantee pensions which will not be liable to either increase or decrease, and there is I think sufficient reason for being satisfied that the persons which the new Ceylon tables will provide will on the one hand be fair, to the contributors and recipients, and on the other hand not throw an unreasonable burden on the Government.

13. If this course is adopted any surplus which may be disclosed by the valuation which would be made would be devoted wholly to the benefit of members in the shape of increases to the prospective pensions of the widows and orphans of the contributors to the fund at the date of the valuation, and of former contributors who had ceased to contribute on attaining the age of 65 or on leaving the service, as well as to increases to the existing pensions of the widows and orphans of those who have died since the 1st of December, 1900—the date of the last valuation—in such shares and proportions as shall be recommended by the actuary. Whether the members of the fund have any legal claim under the original ordinance to participate in the whole or indeed in any part of such surplus may be a matter of argument. It was, however, recognised that if the Government took over the fund it was desirable that the contributors should not feel that they had a grievance in being deprived of the surplus (if any) and my predecessor agreed that the whole of it should be assigned to them, as the question as to their legal rights is somewhat academic. I would however point out that, if the fund is not taken over, it is practically certain that the actuary will advise that it would not be prudent to distribute the whole of the surplus which a valuation might disclose, but a substantial portion, such as one quarter, as in the case of Ceylon, have to be retained, in order to form a reserve against possible adverse fluctuations in the future.

14. For the reasons which I have given above I must ask that this matter may be reconsidered, and that Hongkong may be brought into line with the neighbouring Administrations of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States. In order to leave the field clear for further consideration of the matter and because without a further Report from the actuaries I am unable to sanction the adoption of the Tables attached to the Ordinance while the fund is continued, have felt it necessary to advise His Majesty to exercise his powers of disallowance in respect of Ordinance No. 17 of 1906 and it is disallowed accordingly. I informed you of the disallowance in my telegram of the 15th instant.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELOIN.

Governor  
Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G., &c., &c.

Government House,  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 11 of the 16th of January with regard to the transfer of the Hongkong Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund to the Government.

15. Mr. May states that the great majority of the contributors of the fund are still opposed to the transfer, and he suggests that the proposal should be dropped and the actuary consulted as to whether the Ceylon pension tables can with safety be adopted by the Hongkong fund. He adds that the majority of the directors and contributors are considering a scheme of compulsory insurance which would remove the unpopularity of the present fund, and that the actuary will be called upon to pay interest upon the pension and expenses of management a sum equivalent to the total present capital together with future annual contributions with 6% compound interest added.

16. The fund has at the present time a credit balance of \$220,000, which at the rate of interest guaranteed by the Government, and with the addition of a year's contributions, estimated at \$20,000, would at the close of 1906 be increased to a total of \$260,000. The pensions payable in 1907 are estimated at a sum of \$34,750 and the expense of management during that period would probably not exceed the sum of \$2,500; so that, beginning in 1907, there would be a total sum of \$24,250, which would continue to increase at compound interest.

17. In continuation of my despatch No. 11 of the 16th of January, I have the honour to inform you that in view of the delay which has occurred in the transfer of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund to the Government, it would be well to state the date on which the valuation of the fund should be taken from the 31st of December, 1905, to the 31st of December, 1907—I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELOIN.

Governor  
Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G., &c., &c.

Government House,  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 169 of the 24th of June with regard to the transfer of the Hongkong Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund to the Government.

18. Mr. May states that the great majority of the contributors of the fund are still opposed to the transfer, and he suggests that the proposal should be dropped and the actuary consulted as to whether the Ceylon pension tables can with safety be adopted by the Hongkong fund. He adds that the majority of the directors and contributors are considering a scheme of compulsory insurance which would remove the unpopularity of the present fund, and that the actuary will be called upon to pay interest upon the pension and expenses of management a sum equivalent to the total present capital together with future annual contributions with 6% compound interest added.

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(Signed) ELOIN.

Governor  
Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G., &c., &c.

Government House,  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's despatch No. 169 of the 24th of June with regard to the transfer of the Hongkong Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund to the Government.

21. Mr. May states that the great majority of the contributors of the fund are still opposed to the transfer, and he suggests that the proposal should be dropped and the actuary consulted as to whether the Ceylon pension tables can with safety be adopted by the Hongkong fund. He adds that the majority of the directors and contributors are considering a scheme of compulsory insurance which would remove the unpopularity of the present fund, and that the actuary will be called upon to pay interest upon the pension and expenses of management a sum equivalent to the total present capital together with future annual contributions with 6% compound interest added.

22. The fund has at the present time a credit balance of \$220,000, which at the rate of interest guaranteed by the Government, and with the addition of a year's contributions, estimated at \$20,000, would at the close of 1906 be increased to a total of \$260,000. The pensions payable in 1907 are estimated at a sum of \$34,750 and the expense of management during that period would probably not exceed the sum of \$2,500; so that, beginning in 1907, there would be a total sum of \$24,250, which would continue to increase at compound interest.

23. In continuation of my despatch No. 11 of the 16th of January, I have the honour to inform you that in view of the delay which has occurred in the transfer of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund to the Government, it would be well to state the date on which the valuation of the fund should be taken from the 31st of December, 1905, to the 31st of December, 1907—I have, &c.,

(Signed) ELOIN.

Governor  
Sir M. NATHAN, K.C.M.G., &c., &c.

Government House,  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1907.

24. I now enclose copy of a memorandum in which the present directors of the fund with the exception of the chairman (Mr. G. McLean, Acting Treasurer) have set out the views of the contributors on the question of the taking over of the fund by the Government.

The figures therein quoted as to rates of interest prevailing in the Colony are correct.

25. I understand that the majority of the directors and contributors are considering a scheme of compulsory insurance which would remove the unpopularity of the present fund for the reason that each contributor would eventually get some benefit in return for his contributions; while all or very nearly all the directors and contributors feel that the Hongkong fund has had such a specially favourable start and is accumulating so rapidly that they may confidently look forward to the possibility of an increase in pensions even on the Ceylon rates if the fund is kept separate and fresh valuations are made from time to time.

26. In these circumstances I would recommend that the proposal, trust, to the Government, to transfer the fund to the Ceylon table, as the actuary has advised, is the most satisfactory and the best method of dealing with the assets and liabilities of the fund.



## Alleged Attempted Murder.

### ACCOUNTANT ATTACKS TWO MEN WITH CHOPPER.

AN ATTEMPT TO TAKE HIS OWN LIFE.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Jervois Street at an early hour last night when pedestrians were startled by shrill cries of "Save life" and "murder," which came from one of the houses. A second or so later a man, his eyes bulging, and showing every sign of terror, rushed out of one of the buildings—No. 127—and tore down the street before the crowd which was assembled outside the house had had time to realize what was taking place. The man dashed into Cleverly Street, passed into Wing Lok Street, through a side lane and then on to the praya, from where he jumped into the harbour. The splash was heard by several sampans men, whose boats were anchored to the vicinity, and together with Indian policemen, who was soon on the scene, having seen the man jump into the water, they managed to fish him out after some difficulty. The man, whose name was obtained as Cheung See Hing, and who was more dead than alive, was promptly sent to hospital. While this was being enacted headquarters were notified that an attempt had been made on the lives of two men. No. 127 Jervois Street was visited, and on the ground floor two men—Wong Cheung, the master of the piece-goods shop, and Chiu Wing Tak, the accountant—were found lying in their respective beds in a terrible condition. They were severely hacked about the head, neck and chest, and appeared to be dying. A bloodstained chopper was found in the room. "Ambulances" were summoned and the two injured men were despatched to hospital, one of them, it is reported, informing the police that the attack was made by Cheung See Hing, the man who attempted suicide.

From the facts, so far collected by the police, which are of a most meagre character, the motive for the attack was revenge. No. 127 Jervois Street, as we have stated before, is a piece-goods store, managed by one Wong Chung. Chiu Wing Tak was employed as accountant. About a week ago Cheung See Hing, who was assistant accountant in the firm, was discharged for some reason yet to be explained, but he was permitted to sleep on the premises until such time as his arrangements had been concluded to leave. Cheung See Hing appeared troubled over his discharge but said little or nothing to his friends. At about ten o'clock last night, a couple of hours after the day's work had finished, Cheung See Hing, who had waited until the master and the accountant had fallen asleep, seized a chopper, and, it is alleged, attacked the men in their sleep. He then proceeded to commit suicide, which terminated as stated above.

Wong Cheung, the master, a man of about forty years of age, is not expected to live. The other man—Chiu Wing Tak—aged twenty-four, is in a precarious condition. Their dying statements were taken by a Magistrate yesterday, and in all cases, the report says, Cheung See Hing is blamed.

The accused is, as far as we know, progressing favourably, and a strict watch is being kept over him day and night until his discharge when he will appear at the Magistracy on a charge, if everything goes well, of attempted murder.

### RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

#### THE RAPPROCHEMENT.

Tokio, June 25.

Baron Motono, Japanese Ambassador to the Russian Court, returned to Tokio this morning.

In the course of an interview he stated that the Russian Government and people were more keenly aware of the advisability of friendly relations with Japan rather than with Germany. He hoped that closer economic relations between Russia and Japan would obliterate the Russian desire for revenge.

Too much military importance, added Baron Motono, should not be attached to the Amur Railway, which is necessary for the development of Russia's Eastern possessions—N. C. D. News.

#### A FRONTIER BRAWL.

#### CHINESE AND JAPANESE ON THE YALU.

Tokio, June 26.

Four Chinese coolies attacked seven Japanese lumber officials and wounded two of them on an islet in the Lower Yalu on the 24th instant. They were immediately dispersed by some Japanese troops coming from the Korean side.

The disturbance is said to have been due to the instigation of Chinese lumber merchants, who fear that the establishment of a mixed Chinese and Japanese lumber Company will deprive them of their occupation—N. C. D. News.

#### VOLUNTEER CORPS ORDERS.

#### SIGNALLING CLASS.

The examination for the above class will be held on Tuesday, 7th July, 1908.

#### RECRUITS.

Parade—At headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 10th July, 1908, for 1½ pdm. Q.F. gun drill. Sgt. Maj. Basford, R.A., will attend.

#### TAIWOO DETACHMENT.

Parade—At Taiwoo at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, 9th July, 1908, for gun drill. Sgt. Basford, R.A., will attend.

#### JOINED.

Mr. J. R. Sulter joined the Corps on the 25th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,032 and posted to 1st Engineers Company.

Mr. B. L. Packer joined the Corps on the 25th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,034 and posted to 1st Engineers Company.

Mr. F. H. Stevens joined the Corps on the 25th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,035 and posted to 1st Engineers Company.

Mr. A. Comer joined the Corps on the 26th June, 1908, assigned Corps Nos. 1,036 and 1,037 and posted to 1st Engineers Company.

Mr. G. Condon joined the Corps on the 26th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,038 and posted to 1st Engineers Company.

Mr. W. J. L. Simpson joined the Corps on the 26th June, 1908, assigned Corps No. 1,039 and posted to 1st Engineers Company.

#### GYMKHANA CLUB.

A meet for the Gymkhana Club Handicap Cup will be held at Kowloon Park Range on Saturday, the 12th July. Previous winner is Mr. G. Ward, present holder.

### GYMKHANA POSTPONED.

We are given to understand that the third meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, which was to have taken place at Happy Valley this afternoon, has been postponed. This is mainly due to the unsettled state of the race-course, and also the unfavourable condition of the weather. The next gymkhana is expected to be held on the 16th instant. During the past few weeks little or no training work has taken place.

### MR. CLEMENT'S MEMORANDUM.

#### CRITICISM FROM SHANGHAI.

Mr. A. M. A. Evans contributes the following letter to the N. C. D. News of 27th ult.—

At first glance over Mr. C. Clement's Opium Statistics the impression left on my mind was that the author had simply made out a strong case for Government in its defence against any exorbitant demands by the Opium Farmers; also that he had upset the theories of many in respect to the widespread effects of the opium habit. Closer examination of the document, however, led to the following comments upon it:

1.—That Mr. Clement has not taken into account the amount of opium taken from and brought into the colony by opium smoking passengers by steamers, probably numbering at least 500—every day of the week. It is not unlikely that more than one-tenth is seized by O. F. chinling (excise officers).

2.—That Mr. Clement has failed to take into account the various ingredients used in the preparation of chandu (prepared opium); his arguments and allegations being based upon an assumption that the opium consumed in China and Hongkong—the prepared opium—is exactly one-half of the total amount imported, plus that which appears as native opium in the publication took place, for these may be most material in considering the offence. For example, if the country was free from political excitement and disaffection was engaged in the peaceful pursuits of commerce and industry the publication of such articles have been extracted from the American papers might be free from danger and comparatively innocent; but in time of political trouble and commotion when the country has just emerged from an attempt at armed insurrection and whilst it is still suffering from the machinations and overrule by the emissaries of a treasonable conspiracy, the systematic publication of articles advocating the views and object of that conspiracy seems to admit but of one interpretation. Now what is the actual political condition of Corea?

About half the country is in a condition of armed disturbance against the Japanese, the object being to get rid of them and their Protectorate. That being the condition of the country, how can one doubt that the articles in question are calculated to excite animosity between the Government of Corea and its subjects? Mr. Clement on your behalf urged upon me that the Japanese Government was not the Government of Corea. But if the Government of the existing Emperor, protected by the Government of Japan, is not the Government of Corea, who is governing the country? Nations sometimes fall into the wretched state of organised rebellion when a *de fave* and a *de facto* government are existing in the same national territory; at the same time, for instance, England by abolishing the trade, the least Great Britain can do, is to help China as much as possible, for that she is, sincere there can be no doubt, and, further, that the lasting friendship, the good will, the commerce to be carried on with the 400,000,000 of thrifty, enterprising, industrious, and highly intelligent inhabitants of Far Cathay will be worth more to the British mercantile communities than a score of opium farms could ever be likely to be; is self-evident to all who are capable of taking a calm view of the whole situation.

3.—Assuming Mr. Clement's figures to be even approximately accurate, then it becomes evident that the action of the Chinese Government and the most enlightened of China's subjects is most timely, for it is calculated to nip in the bud an evil which is admittedly taking root in all parts of the empire and in various British colonies and protectorates and which assuredly would in a decade or two be so firmly rooted that its complete removal would be well-nigh impossible. Now, however, success is assured, and no one can reasonably doubt the ability of the Chinese Government to eradicate an evil which affects even the entire population of the empire. On the other hand, Mr. Wilkinson pointed out that the effect of you, an Englishman, exposing the cause of Corean independence is that under the shelter of our extra-territorial rights your newspaper escapes Japanese censorship and your staff the arm of the Japanese law; and that your paper has become a recognised mouthpiece of Corean disaffection. This was proved by the number of treasonable articles sent you by Coreans for insertion, of which the one put in called "Explosive Thunder" is an example; you rightly refused to insert these, but their being sent shows the state of the Corean mind in regard to your paper. Now I think it would be a monstrous neglect of duty if His Majesty's Government allowed such a state of things to continue. It comes to this, that you, being a foreign guest in this country, and owing a duty of quiet and orderly conduct to its Government in return for the protection they extend to you, set yourself up as a paper leader of insurrection; with this Court as a sanctuary to fall in case of danger. In what respect can you be a real leader in the forefront of the battle with your life and family and property at stake? Suppose they follow the advice of your editor and take up the sword, where will you be when their blood is flowing? Without at all questioning your courage or disinterested motives, I say you are in a false position and likely to do the most grievous harm to the people you wish to befriend. It is my duty to warn you that if you continue to preach rebellion you must be deported.

I should be glad to see further comment upon Mr. Clement's figures for the sake of accurate compilations in regard to the opium question.

#### THE SENTENCE ON MR. BEITHELL.

#### TEXT OF THE JUDGMENT.

#### MR. JUSTICE BOUCHE'S ADMONITION.

The following is the full text of the judgment given by Judge Bouche, of the British Supreme Court for Chios and Corea, in the trial at Seoul of Mr. Beithell:

Ernest Thomas Beithell: I find you guilty of the offence complained of. Your Counsel urged that you ought not to be tried summarily, but on a charge with a jury. Article 5 of the Order in Council, 1907, is silent as to the mode of trial. Articles 45 and 48 of the Principal Order therefore apply, which provide that an offence such as this may be tried summarily.

In regard to the punishment that I ought to inflict, your Counsel has been able to urge on your behalf some very strong arguments in mitigation, the weightiest being that your intentions were fair and honest, that you cannot read Corean, and could not judge with your own mind of what you published but were dependent on your Corean editor. On the other hand, Mr. Wilkinson pointed out that the effect of you, an Englishman, exposing the cause of Corean independence is that under the shelter of our extra-territorial rights your newspaper escapes Japanese censorship and your staff the arm of the Japanese law; and that your paper has become a recognised mouthpiece of Corean disaffection. This was proved by the number of treasonable articles sent you by Coreans for insertion, of which the one put in called "Explosive Thunder" is an example; you rightly refused to insert these, but their being sent shows the state of the Corean mind in regard to your paper. Now I think it would be a monstrous neglect of duty if His Majesty's Government allowed such a state of things to continue. It comes to this, that you, being a foreign guest in this country, and owing a duty of quiet and orderly conduct to its Government in return for the protection they extend to you, set yourself up as a paper leader of insurrection; with this Court as a sanctuary to fall in case of danger. In what respect can you be a real leader in the forefront of the battle with your life and family and property at stake? Suppose they follow the advice of your editor and take up the sword, where will you be when their blood is flowing? Without at all questioning your courage or disinterested motives, I say you are in a false position and likely to do the most grievous harm to the people you wish to befriend. It is my duty to warn you that if you continue to preach rebellion you must be deported.

I think I ought to be much more concerned that you should take these words to heart and regulate your conduct accordingly, than that you should be severely punished. You will go to prison for three weeks as a misdemeanour of the first division and you will be brought up after your imprisonment and required to give security to be of good behaviour for six months or be deported. Where you are to suffer imprisonment is not yet settled; meantime I am prepared to release you on bail to come up on summons—yourself in £500 and one surety in £500; otherwise you must remain in the charge of the Marshal of the Court.

Now the offence complained of is that you published in your newspaper on 17th April, 20th April, and 16th May seditionist matter contrary to Article 5 of the Order in Council, 1907, which provides that any person who prints seditionist matter shall be guilty of a grave offence against the Order and defines seditionist matter to be "matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder, or to excite enmity between the Government of Corea and its subjects." Bearing that definition in mind, I will turn to the points complained of. The article of the 17th April, the subject of the minister of Mr. Beithell refers to his assassination as a patriot and as a loyal and righteous gentleman whom they murder, a man who supported the Japanese revolution of Corea and its independence.

On the 20th April, 1908, Corea and its independence of Corea, and the right of self-government, were being canvassed; that the Coreans are to be a "friendly nation" on the part of the Emperor.

On the 16th May, 1908, Corea and its independence of Corea, and the right of self-government, were being canvassed; that the Coreans are to be a "friendly nation" on the part of the Emperor.

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## OPIUM "RUNNING."

"SAFIRO'S" STOREKEEPER FINED.

Chung Sing, the storekeeper of the steamer "Safiro," was convicted in the Police Court, yesterday afternoon, by Mr. J. H. Kemp, on a charge of being in unlawful possession of two lbs. of prepared opium, which, it was alleged, accused attempted to smuggle into Manilla.

The facts of the case as they were told to the magistrate were to the effect that on the 1st June, while the "Safiro" was Manilla bound, the captain made a thorough search of the ship for opium. He found none at the time. Soon after the search had been concluded the captain went to the store-room with the boatswain, and had the place locked. In the afternoon the accused was seen making in the direction of the store-room. Having his suspicious arrested, and believing also that accused had duplicate keys, the captain followed him, and on arriving on the spot, found the store-room door open. Accused was found inside the room. An immediate search followed, with the result that two lbs. of the drug were discovered. One was weighed thirty-three pounds, and the other thirteen and a half pounds. Accused denied taking the opium on board. The drug, he stated, was brought aboard by a man whom he did not know.

His Worship found accused guilty of the charge and imposed a penalty of \$500, on the option of three months' imprisonment. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, was for the prosecution.

## THE SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO., LTD.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

The directors submit herewith their report with statement of accounts made up to April 30th last.

The net profits for the year ended on 30th April, 1908, including the amount brought forward from last year, and after paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, amounted to Tls. 309,742.98.

After deducting the interim dividend of 2½ per cent on 55,200 shares paid in January this year, which absorbed Tls. 138,000, there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 171,742.98. This amount the directors recommend to be dealt with as follows, viz.:-

A final dividend of Tls. 2.50 per share	.....	138,000.00
Amount to be carried to new account	.....	33,742.98
	Tls.	171,742.98

In accordance with § 96 of the memorandum and articles of association, two of the directors, Messrs. A. M. Marshall and C. Michaelau, retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. J. E. Ringham and F. N. Matthews, who retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, Dr., 1908, January 21st. Tls.

To 2½% interim dividend on 55,200 shares ..... 138,000.00

19.8. April 30th.

To Depreciation on buildings on leased premises ..... 2,000.00

To Property destroyed, lost or reduced in value ..... 3,798.16

To Allowance for bad and doubtful debts ..... 1,200.74

To Directors, auditors and Hongkong agency fees ..... 8,400.00

To Balance ..... 171,742.98

Tacs ..... 325,231.88

Cr. May 1st, 1907.

By Balance carried forward 1908. Tls.

April 30th ..... 10,459.95

By Transfer fees collected during year ..... 272.02

By Interest received and estimated accrued on investments, deposits and current account with Bank, less interest on cash deposits with Company ..... 16,586.23

By Transfer, from working account 197,913.68

Tacs ..... 325,231.88

BALANCE SHEET. Liabilities. Tls.

Capital account.

Registered capital—55,700 shares Tls.

Subscribed capital—Tls. 100,000,000

Subscribed capital—55,138 shares issued at Tls. 100 fully paid up ..... 551,380.00

62 shares at Tls. 100 due members of the late S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd. to be issued on application ..... 6,200.00

15,200 shares ..... 152,000.00

Reserve fund.

(Taken over from the late S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.) ..... 1,000,000

Unpaid dividends.

(Taken over from the late S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.) ..... 5,444.02

The Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ..... 18,445.50

23,680.50

Sundry creditors. Tls.

Local Bills, etc. ..... 37,268.17

Employed Deposit account ..... 3,706.22

Directors, auditors and Hongkong Agency fees 8,400.00

Suspense account ..... 171,742.98

Tls. 6,767,756.22

Assets.

PROPERTY ACCOUNT. Tls.

Land: ..... 1,144

"Old" Dock, as per title deeds ..... 20,289

"Cosmopolitan" Dock, as per title deeds ..... 162,241

"International" Dock, as per title deeds ..... 171,673

"Trunkdoo" Dock, as per title deeds ..... 35,695

New Dock, as per title deeds ..... 18,643

Boat engine works, as per title deeds ..... 54,318

Total ..... 448,850

Value Tls. 1,720,000

Docks, wharves, wharves and landings, as per title deeds ..... 3,000,000

Harbour moorings, as per title deeds ..... 25,155.75

Bulldozer ..... 40,000.00

Machinery and plant ..... 1,277,21.91

Tools, patterns and gear ..... 10,208.51

Steamers, launch and vessels ..... 211,000.00

Pontoons, steam dredgers, piles, drivers, etc. ..... 73,572.93

Furniture ..... 19,500.00

Stock accounts, value of materials on hand ..... 10,783.17

Secondary debtors, account in course of collection, etc. ..... 218,260.40

Value of completed portion of unfinished work on hand, less instalments received on account ..... 24,150.47

Suspense account, (including Tls. 12,000.45 secured by a pro-missary note dated September 7, 1907) ..... 14,386.05

Investments and deposits 17,600.41

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation fixed deposits ..... 300,000.00

Teleg. deposit ..... 175.00

317,865.41

Cash ..... 104.56

In hand ..... 104.56

On current account with Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ..... 84,137.90

84,241.56

Tls. 6,767,756.22

Shanghai, June 16, 1908.

JAS. H. OSBORNE, Secretary.

JOHN PRENTICE, DAVID LANDALE, C. MICHAELAU, R. S. F. MCBAIN, H. A. J. MACRAY, A. M. MARSHALL, JAMES JOHNSTON, Directors.

FRANC AND CHINA.

FRENCH DEFENCE OF THE DEMANDS.

The Osaka "Jiji" has received the following London cable, dated June 22nd—France has been careful to prevent Indo-China from being made use of by the revolutionaries in South China. This is shown by the fact that over seven hundred of the revolutionaries who have been entered that region have already been taken into custody by the French authorities. The French Government had consequently expected that China would evince some gratitude for its attitude, but, on the contrary, the Chinese local authorities have sent allegations against the French to the Central Government for the purpose of covering their own incompetence to deal with the insurrection, and are blinding the construction of the Yunnan railway. At the same time, the Chinese Government continually delays the solution of questions relating to French privileges, and Chinese troops have made various raids into French territory. Such being the circumstances, the French Government declares that its demands on China in regard to the incidents on the Yunnan frontier are justified by the unexpectedly unreasonable attitude of the Chinese.

The Peking correspondent of the "Mainichi" has sent the following telegrams, both dated June 22nd:

The Chinese contention against the French demands in connection with the Yunnan incident is to the following effect.—The South China revolutionaries made the arrangements for the insurance in French territory. The French Governor-General of Annam looked after their conduct, although he may not have given them assistance, and the revolutionaries were conveyed to Yunnan by the French. It is consequently most improper for France to demand the recall of the Viceroy of Yunnan, and it is unreasonable to demand compensation for the murder of French soldiers by Chinese while the Chinese investigation as to whether the culprits were troops or revolutionaries is still in progress.

The French Government has also agreed to make some compensation for the damage done to the Chinese railway.

It is credibly reported that in addition to its five demands, the French Government asked for privileges in regard to the working of seven mines in Yunnan. A concession relating to these was obtained by an Anglo-French syndicate some years ago, with a proviso that the syndicate should return the concession to China if it did not commence to work the mines within three years. As the syndicate failed to begin work within the stipulated period, the Chinese authorities have been endeavouring to get back the concession. It is to this affair that the French request relates, and it is therefore believed that Great Britain is concerned in it. China is extremely indignant at the French demand. The Peking Government considers that it is entitled to ask the French Government to dismiss the Governor-General of Annam.

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PALICK LTD presented Rear Admiral Sir H. Headworth Lambton to the Emperor of Korea on 22nd June. Admiral Lambton was subsequently entertained to luncheon at Prince Ito's residence.

The Budget Committee of the Duma has decided to submit the Shanghai-Vladivostok steamship service but rejected a proposal that a subsidy should be given to the Tsingtao-Vladivostok service.

A coolie, who was accused of picking a purse containing forty cents from a competitor's pocket in the Shao-ki-wan Theatre last Sunday, was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Police Court on Monday.

A NORWEGIAN sailor was ordered to pay \$5 in the Police Court, last Monday, for assaulting the boatswain on board the *Tonsvarden* on Sunday. Accused admitted that he was intoxicated and did not know what he was doing.

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THE new N. Y. K. steamship *Komo Maru* is to sail from Yokohama, on the 29th July for Europe on her maiden trip, as an extra sailing to the Nippon Yusen Kaihatsu's regular fortnightly service. This steamer is the first of a series of six sister ships built or building specially for the Company's European services. The *Komo Maru*, which was built at the Mihama Yard of Nagasaki, is of steel, of double bottom, and classed 100 A. 1. at Lloyd's. Her length is 480 ft., beam 50 ft., and depth 40 ft., gross tonnage being 8,607. She is fitted with two sets of triple-expansion engines, and has developed a speed of 16.6 knots at the official trial. Her passenger accommodation is 83 first, 32 second, 12 intermediate and 120 steerage. Her saloon, state rooms, social-hall, drawing room, smoking and spacious promenade deck are fitted with every modern improvement, electric light and electric fans being used freely all over the ship. Her cargo capacity is 10,210 tons (dead weight 9,000 tons), and, being fitted with derricks for lifting heavy weights up to 40 tons, she is a fine cargo carrier. Besides the usual ports, the *Komo Maru* will call at Gobea on her maiden trip outward.—*Telegraph*.

## Shipping.

### VESSELS IN PORT.

#### STEAMERS.

*Amigo*, Ger. ss, 822, Franssen, 2nd July—Haliphong 26th June, and Hoilow 1st July. *Rice, Pigs and Cattle*—J. & Co. *Auchenblad*, Br. ss, Galloway, 25th June—Kuchinotu 20th June, Coal—D. & Co., Ltd. *Brascat*, Br. ss, 2,316, S. L. Sarby, 27th June—Moli 21st June, Coal—D. & Co., Ltd.

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Steamers Expected.

*Vessels*      *From*      *Agent*      *Date*

Kowloon      W. Y. Stock, H. A. L.      July 4  
Tilliwong      Samkran, J. C. J. L.      July 4  
Manchuria      Shanghai, P. M. Co.      July 5  
Dortmund      Shanghai, H. A. L.      July 5  
Saxonia      Manila, H. A. L.      July 5  
Tourane      Saigon, H. M. M.      July 6  
Kumano Maru      T. Y. K.      July 6  
Katherine Park      T. Y. K.      July 6  
Wakass Maru      N. Y. K.      July 6  
Capri      Shanghai, C. & Co.      July 6  
Nikko Maru      N. Y. K.      July 7  
Sanuki Maru      Singapore, N. Y. K.      July 8  
Shibano Maru      Singapore, N. Y. K.      July 12  
Kenssing      Calcutta, M. & Co.      July 17  
P. Sigismund      Sydney, M. & Co.      July 22

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadourie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 24.

STOCK.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	AT WORKING ACCOUNT.	LAST DIVIDENDS.	ADJUSTMENT FOR STOCK QUOTATION, PREVIOUS QUOTATION.	CLOSING QUOTATION.
<b>BANKS.</b>								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,300,000 \$150,000 \$20,000	\$2,000,587	Final of 52c on 1st July, on Nov 1 shares for 3-year ending 31.12.07	50%	50%
<b>MAXIMA INSURANCES.</b>								
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$1,400,000 \$100,000	None	\$20 for 1906	81%	81%
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 100,000 Tls. 45,042	Tls. 104,424	Interim of 7c ex 1st July for 1907	6%	Tls. 77c
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,500,012	Final of 35c making \$5 for 1906 and Interim of 30c for 1907	58%	70c
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$501,763	51c and bonus \$5 for 1906	98%	115c buyers
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>								
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$72,432	\$0 and bonus \$5 for 1906	81%	105c buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	1,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$18,057	\$27 for 1906	81%	105c buyers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>								
China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$1,035	\$1 for year ending 30.6.07	98%	115c buyers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	Nil	\$4 for year ending 30.6.07	98%	105c
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$16,437	Final of 5c for 1906 making in all \$5 for year ending 31.12.07	71%	100 buyers
odo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$3,694	\$1 for 1906 @ ex 2/28-\$1.24 per share	58%	124 buyers 100 sellers
odo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (Deferred)	60,000	\$5	\$5	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	None	Final of Tls. 1c making Tls. 5 for 1906	78%	115c buyers
Hanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference)	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	Tls. 14,510	Second Interim of 1c (Coupon No. 9 for 1st July 1907)	7%	Tls. 45c buyers
Shell Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	\$1	\$1	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	174,370	\$1 for year ending 30.6.07	48%	145c
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	\$98	\$1 for 1906	58%	105c buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	\$1,000,000 \$100,000	6,869	Final of Tls. 1c making Tls. 5 for 1906	121%	Tls. 49c sellers
<b>REFINERIES.</b>								
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100</					